THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,952. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION GIVEN OF RICHARD LEWIS, who left the city of Waterford, Ireland, in the year 1851, will be thankfully received by his sister ELLEN, at 61 Gates avenue, Brooklyn. When last heard from was in Boston. Boston papers please copy.

BE CAREFUL, SAM, YOU DON'T SLIP. ADMIRER.

CHAS. E. H———BIG INDIAN HAS HIS WAR paint on. Squaw only laughs. Must have a talk with Young Warrior. A. VAN C———.

CORISANDE.—IF YOU REMEMBER ONE YEAR AGO, meet me at Wood's Museum, 12 o'clock, to-morrow. Answer in morning paper. LOTHAIR.

DOLLY—WILL YOU FORGIVE AND COME AND SEE? YOU KNOW WHO.

FANNY.—THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE BARRACKS, Ky. Where can I see you? Reply Herald office. FRANK'S FRIEND.

FRANK—THERE IS A LETTER FOR YOU AT THE Post office, addressed as usual. ELMO.

HARRY—IF IN CITY WRITE; YOUR MOTHER IS very low. Key under the mat. LINE.

INFORMATION WANTED.—THE FAMILY OF STEPHEN Connor, late of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, are desirous of ascertaining if John Connor, the son of Stephen Connor, formerly of Athlone, and of New York city when last heard of, be alive, and if so, would be glad to hear from him through EDWARD CONNOR, of 61 Frances street, Ardwick, Manchester, or to JOSEPH BURKE, Solicitor, The Abbey, Roscommon, Ireland.

IF MISS CARRIE, WHO FORMERLY LIVED AT 24 East Fifteenth street, will send her present address to J. M., Hoffman House, she will hear something to her aid and advantage, and oblige her friend, JOHNNY.

LES BRIGANDS—LETTER RECEIVED TO-DAY, MON. [illegible] you see. Please try again. L. SCONCIA Address Herald office.

OWEN SMITH LEFT HIS BROTHER'S HOUSE ON Monday, January 29, and has not been heard of since. He wore a sack and overcoat, Kossuth hat, black striped pants and fine boots. His age is about twenty years; black hair, light blue eyes. Any one who will send an account of him to Rye Post office, Westchester county, N. Y., or to 413 East Eighteenth street, New York, will confer a favor on his brother and sister, JAMES and ROSE SMITH.

PATRICK DWYER, NOW BOARDING AT 177 CHERRY street, wants to see his sister, Johannah Dwyer.

THE RELATIVES OF TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, OF CORK, Ireland, and late United States Army, may hear of him by addressing Sargeant WM. D. SMITH, Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H. Cork (Ireland) and New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

TUESDAY, SAME TIME AND PLACE AS LAST NOTE. TAX.

WILL MR. STOVEL, OF CONDUIT STREET, BOND street, London, who arrived in New York about two weeks ago, send his address to R. M. THOMPSON, Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa.?

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND ON MONDAY MORNING, IN A FIFTH AVEnue stage, a small Package. The owner by proving property and paying for this advertisement can obtain the same by calling from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. at 70 Fifth avenue, inquiring for F. F. MULLER.

FOUND—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF TWENTY-ninth street and Fifth avenue, a small pet Dog. Apply, giving correct description, at No. 12 West Thirtieth street.

LOST—$100 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for single stone diamond Pin lost Monday, February 5. Address CARAT, Herald office.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, AT OR NEAR A. T. Stewart's uptown dry goods store, a Mourning Pin containing hair of a deceased parent. A suitable reward will be paid for it at No. 2 Spruce street. L. BURRELL.

LOST—ON FEBRUARY 5, A POCKETBOOK CONTAINing a sum of money and commutation ticket for six months ending April 1. The finder may keep the other contents if he will return the ticket to Dr. J. H. MACKINTOSH, Paterson, N. J.

LOST—TWO RINGS, ONE WITH THREE DIAMONDS, the other an emerald, surrounded by diamonds; $1,000, or if preferred, their full value as appraised by any respectable jeweler, will be paid for their return to 15 East Twenty-sixth street, and positively no questions asked or trouble made.

LOST—EITHER IN THIRTY-FIRST STREET, FOURTH avenue, Broadway or Bleecker street, long gold Chain, well worn; a keepsake. $5 will be paid for its return to GLOVER, 207 East Thirty-first street.

LOST ON SUNDAY, 4TH INST., AN ERMINE BOA, in or near Central Park. A liberal reward will be paid on its return to the owner, at 228 West Twenty second street.

LOST—AT THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, A SMALL Satchel, containing soiled clothes and railroad locks, of no value to any person but the owner. The finder will receive $5.00 by returning the same to Sergeant McCullagh, Grand Central Depot.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE EVENING OF FEBRUARY 5, from an Astor House coach, going from Astor House up Broadway, Avalon street, Fourth street and Eighth avenue to Twenty-seventh street, a black Trunk, bearing a ticket with the name E. O'GRADY. A reward will be paid on the return of the trunk to the Astor House, or address E. O'GRADY, Herald office.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY NIGHT, AN ivory mounted Cane, with owner's name. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at 349 Broadway, up stairs.

$100 REWARD FOR GOLD OPEN FACE WATCH and the Chain and Garnet Ring attached, lost on Fourth avenue on evening of Jan. 31, near Twenty-eighth street. No. 5,302 [illegible] Watch 28. [illegible] Return to office of James [illegible] Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth street. No questions asked.

$100 WANTED FOR 60 DAYS, FOR WHICH GOOD security and $15 will be given. Address SECURITY, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 21 New street (established 1862) furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

DETECTIVES.—EDSALL & JONES, NO. 5 PINE street, rooms 14 and 15, furnish nothing but reliable operatives for all kinds of private business. Correspondents in all principal cities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency 27 Liberty street.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 159—FEB. 5, 1872.
71, 24, 12, 62, 57, 54, 64, 73, 29, 70, 40, 67, 4.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 160—FEB. 5, 1872.
23, 37, 75, 60, 43, 15, 29, 28, 45, 61, 36, 69.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 59—FEB. 5, 1872.
4, 68, 56, 46, 59, 76, 41, 78, 61, 8, 27, 49, 55.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 60—FEB. 5, 1872.
19, 40, 59, 38, 46, 11, 75, 26, 21, 7, 42, 3.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.—DEPOSITORS OF THIS bank will meet at 734 Sixth avenue, Wednesday evening, February 7, at 8 o'clock.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS received for January 23, by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

MERCHANTS, HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS are hereby notified that R. S. Cochran is not in our employ and has no authority to make drafts on us. GEORGE S. ADAMS & CO.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A STATED meeting will be held at the library on Tuesday evening, February 6, at 8 o'clock. JAMES W. GERARD, Jr., Esq., will read a paper on "Nineveh and the Recent Discoveries There in Connection with Jewish History."

ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY BROKERS.—JOSEPH BATES & CO., 25 Wall street, New York. Post office box 4,264.

ROYAL SAXON GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—OFficial drawings of January 8 on file. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau street; box 6,080 Post office.

SANBORN & CO., PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS, UNder the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.—The prescriptions from the College cliniques put up at this store.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WARREN MORSE, LATE CAPtain of the American ship General Chamberlain, recently wrecked off the coast of Holland, for himself and on behalf of the officers and crew of that vessel, hereby tenders his heartfelt thanks to Klaas C. Van Vleit, Esq., United States Consular Agent at Nieuwediep, Holland, for his kindness and exertions in rescuing them from their perilous position on board of their wrecked ship, he having, at his own expense, manned the lifeboat and come to their assistance, and also for his hospitable treatment of them after their safe landing at that port, they having reached land in a penniless and destitute condition.
Captain Morse and the crew of the General Chamberlain arrived at this port on Saturday last by the steamer Hammonia from Hamburg, having received marked kindness at that port and from the officers and crew of that steamer during the voyage to their native land. WARREN MORSE.
NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

TELEGRAPH. TELEGRAPH. TELEGRAPH.
At Branch Herald office, 1,265 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, wires direct to Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco and most of the principal places throughout the United States and Canada. Messages sent to all parts of the city promptly. FRANKLIN AND ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

WINE, LAGER BEER AND LUNCH ROOM—OPENing Wednesday, February 7. We hereby respectfully invite all our friends to a Free Lunch for the opening of our new establishment, No. 386 Sixth avenue, on Wednesday evening, February 7. WILT & WEDEMEYER.

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba, Jan. 23.—Kentucky, class 160, Nos. 23, 37, 73 drew $20,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 1,741 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THE largest and choicest assemblage of Dogs in the world. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's new work, $2; dogs boarded, trained &c. Medicines for all diseases. Choice seedling Geraniums.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE PURDY DOUBLE BARREL Gun, quite new. To be seen at 154 Church street, up stairs, second story.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Thirty ninth street,
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
every Wednesday and Saturday.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line, to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
A large driving ring
in the Mart for showing horses on sale.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial
on every Horse sold under warrantee.
Carriages taken on storage.
Superior stabling for Horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

A.—SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), FEBRUARY 6, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT STABLE 13 VESTRY STREET,
consisting in part of three fine work Horses, Express Wagons, Carpenter Wagons, &c., including a team of Mares, 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old; very heavy and chunky built; can draw 8 000 pounds; are superior drivers; are very gentle and honest and sound and kind. Also a fine brown Mare, 15 hands high, 8 years old; suitable for cart, truck or work purposes; sound and kind. Also a large Express Wagon, one Carpenter Wagon, one Rockaway, one Top Wagon, one Depot Wagon; also Truck and Express Harness, light Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c. N. B.—Gentlemen in search of fine work horses will find this a rare opportunity, as sale will be positive and absolute.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
ENTRIES FOR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
In consequence of the death of Mr. Van Tassell's child our regular sale for this day (Tuesday) February 6, is omitted.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways $120, leather top Buggies $140, Pony Phaetons $115, top Fours $165, depot Wagons $135, Express Wagons $100. All of our own manufacture.

A SPLENDID LIGHT LANDAULET—GOLD MOUNTed, book step, raised seat, pole and shafts, cost $1,650, for $1,200; never in use; second hand Carriages and low. HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SECONDhand Carriages, various styles, at extremely low prices, viz.:—Coupe Rockaway, light Coupe, Victoria, Park Wagon, four Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagon, light Rockaway, several Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 528 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COACH, ONE extension top Phaeton, one Coupe Rockaway, one Victoria, one top Grocer's Wagon, all at a bargain, at 458 and 460 Third avenue.

CORBETT & CO.,
122, 124 and 126 West Twenty-fifth street,
offer the following second hand Carriages low:—
One three-fourth Clarence, one Coach and three Bretts, one Dog Cart and Top Wagon.
All of the above are by first class makers, and are in excellent condition.

FOR SALE—15 GOOD LOW PRICED WORK HORSES, suitable for all business, at stables 208 East Fortieth street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR, EXTRA STYLISH BLACK coupe Horse; also fine double Harness. Excelsior stables, 1,208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF NICE BAY HORSES, SIX years old last spring; sound and kind. Also a set of light Carriage Harness. Apply to J. L. BRIGGS & CO., 139 and 141 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high; suitable for cart, truck, coach, express or farmer; warranted sound and kind. 523 West Twenty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

PAIR OF HORSES, NEARLY SOUND, BAY AND brown; good travellers; 9 years old; price $275. Apply at frame stables, seventy fourth street, near Second avenue.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS,
Bells, Carriages, Blankets.
A large assortment. Sleighs of all kinds and at 40 per cent cheaper than early winter prices, [illegible]
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street, near Canal.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, CARRIAGES.—GREAT REduction in prices. Lot second hand and slightly soiled at bargains. Large assortment of Harness. Three light Coupes cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 528 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BELLS, EXTENsive assortment; prices reduced; every pattern at all styles; different styles, [illegible] when desired, privilege of purchase. WITTE'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BLACK OR DARK BROWN MARE, 15 hands, about six years old, must be a [illegible], sound and kind, and trot in three minutes to the pole. Address, stating lowest price and where to be seen, W., box 496 Post office.

WANTED TO BUY SEVERAL SMALL PONIES. APply to L. G. DOUGLAS, Astoria.

WANTED—A LIGHT POLE AND WHIFFLETREES, suitable for road wagon; must be very cheap. Apply to or address B., office of brick yard, foot of East Fourteenth street.

WANTED—WAGON DRIVER OF EXPERIENCE, WHO can give $1,000 security and is willing to go partner's work mornings. Apply to J. & J. JOHNSTON, 267 and 269 Broadway.

4 FINE HORSES FOR SALE THOROUGHBRED Mare; fine bay Horse, 14½ hands; gray Horse, 16 hands, very stylish; one Trotting Mare, at No. 9 East Nineteenth street.

$85 SORREL HORSE, 7 YEARS, 15 HANDS, STYLE, action; gray Horse, 15 hands, 8 years; will make a good team; $160. Must sell. 784 Washington street, corner Bank, in grocery.

$150 BAY MARE; $145, BAY HORSE; BOTH 7 years old 16 hands; stylish Mare, 15 hands, can beat 3 minutes, $125; all sound and kind. 253 West Thirty first street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CIGAR STORE WANTED.—LIBERAL BONUS GIVEN if in good thoroughfare and where a steady and fair amount of business is done; state location, rent, lease and average business daily. Address GOOD INTENT, box 145 Herald office.

ENGINE LATHE WANTED. ADDRESS, STATING price, with description, W. COOK, 15 Ashland place.

PARTIES HAVING A CIGAR AND SAMPLE ROOM OR good Liquor Store downtown for sale reasonable address M. W., Herald office.

SMALL FIRE PROOF SAFE WANTED. ADDRESS T. B. B., School of Mines, Columbia College, East Forty-ninth street, stating maker, size, age, condition and price delivered.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CENTRIFUGAL MAchine, in good order. Address, with particulars, M. COHN & CO., 57 Worth street.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER'S SECOND HAND EMbossing Press, suitable for heavy work. Address, stating make and price, E. R. & T. W. SHERIDAN, 25 Centre street.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A DIAMOND RING AND A lady's gold Watch and Chain, at moderate prices. Address, for three days, CASH, box 131 Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

AN OLD DWELLING OR TENEMENT HOUSE wanted for a light business purpose. Answer by mail only, with full particulars, M. A. WELSHE, 328 West Fourteenth street. Will purchase or hire.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOMS IN A GOOD LOcality; family must be strictly private and agreeable; will furnish rooms if desired, and will, if necessary, advance a reasonable amount if a satisfactory arrangement can be made. Full explanations can be given by letter or by an interview if desired. Address A. B. S., box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A CENtral and unexceptional neighborhood, where there are first class boarders preferred; possession any time; references exchanged. Address N. B. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

LOWER PART OF HOUSE, ENGLISH BASEMENT preferred, for two adults, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, Third and Seventh avenues. Address, for three days, stating when possession can be had, A. MANSELL, station D, Bible House.

SHIPMAN, ROWLAND & SLAUSON,
1,265 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.
Parties having furnished and unfurnished Houses to rent would do well to call on us before placing them elsewhere. We have daily applications.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, in a private family, for single gentleman; near Broadway and not above Twenty-third street. Address BANK, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE TO RENT, BETWEEN Tenth and Fortieth streets; rent not to exceed $800 to $1,000; immediate possession desired. Address box 4,599 Post office, New York.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A PHYSICIAN, AN unfurnished Back Parlor or Extension. Address Dr. S., station D.

WANTED—BY THE MIDDLE OF APRIL, A TWO OR three story House, with modern improvements, in the neighborhood of Lexington avenue and Sixtieth street; rent about $1,000 a year; or a Suit of Rooms suitable for a private school. Address S. S. R., station H.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, A FURnished Cottage on the Hudson; must have four sleeping rooms, besides servants' room, and be conveniently located to business in the city; Yonkers neighborhood preferred. Address, stating terms, X., box 4,118 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY MAY 1, ROOMS IN EIGHTH WARD for small family. Address, with particulars, ROOMS, box 4,088 New York Post office.

WANTED—WELL LIGHTED LOFTS IN NEW YORK or vicinity, with Basement preferred, suitable for the manufacture of metal work; must have steady steam power. Address, stating rent, location and full particulars, box 5,413 New York Post office.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN Seventh ward, between Rutgers and Montgomery streets. Address, with terms, M., box 6,157 Post office.

WANTED—1ST OF MAY, BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, Kitchen, Parlor and Third Floor in a high stoop house, or Kitchen, Reception Dining Room and Third Floor in an English basement house in New York city, unfurnished; rent moderate. Address L. E. W., box 2,288 Post office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SMALL HOUSE, WITHIN 40 minutes of City Hall, in perfect order, with modern improvements. Address, with full particulars, GILLESPIE, box 285 Post office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIVE OR ten acres, with plenty of fruit, within two hours of the City Hall, provided the owner will lease my city residence, paying $1,500 per year difference. Address, for particulars, CITY PROPERTY, box 442 Post office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, by a single gentleman, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets and Sixth and Ninth avenues. Address O. D. C., Herald office.

WANTED TO LEASE—STORE ON SIXTH AVENUE, above Twenty-third street; also three Houses between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, Fifth and Seventh avenues. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

INSTRUCTION.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN LESsons.—Ladies at hours suiting their convenience. Bookkeeping day and evening. Apply at 30 East Fourteenth street. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 63 BOWERY—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling and all English branches privately taught at hours suiting; 24 Writing lessons, $2 50; ladies taught Bookkeeping and Correspondence; no classes.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 30 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, French and Spanish; separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for business men, ladies, clerks and boys, taught practically, as used in the best New York houses, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 878 Broadway, corner of Eighteenth street. Open day and evening. Special attention paid to pupils in rapid business writing. Stiffness and trembling entirely removed.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth street. French classes for ladies three times a week.

EUROPE.

IMPERFECT DIGESTION AND ASSIMILATION.—SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine are the most potent remedial agents. They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of cod liver oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when rejected by the stomach. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond street, London, and all chemists. Note.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALace, Upper Norwood, London.—To tourists and families.—Its elevated, pleasant and most salubrious position, combined with the comfort afforded and its general management, have made the Queen's Hotel a favorite resort of the upper ranks of English society.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the business of advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT 17 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 17 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

AT HYMAN'S, 669 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c.; or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 718 BROADWAY MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, India Shawls, Furs, Pianos and all kinds of merchandise, and the same bought for cash. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry, &c., or the same bought for cash, at S. J. DELAN'S, 357 Grand street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

66 NASSAU STREET—AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHment in the city, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HORIGMAN, Broker.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELVILLE'S JEWelry and Coral Store, Diamonds, Watches, Valuables stored for the summer; cash advances on same, free of cost, to any amount. No. 1,191 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to order.

FINANCIAL.

A.—UNION LOAN AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
242 Broadway,
C. K. DEUTCH & CO., Managers,
will loan, in sums of $5,000 to $50,000, on first class improved property in New York city.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 156 Broadway, room 8.

EXECUTOR FUND OF $200,000, JUST PAID IN, will be loaned on first class real estate in sums to suit; only in this city. Address EXECUTOR, box 3,196 Post office, New York.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LIFE POLICIES AND OTHER good securities, at the Insurance Agency, 727 Broadway (opposite Astor place), room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN THIS city, in sums to suit; no bonus. Also city and country mortgages bought by A. SERGEANT, 12 Wall street.

THE BONDS OF GEORGIA.
OFFICIAL NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS.
An act to protect the people of the State of Georgia against the illegal and fraudulent issue of bonds and securities, and for other purposes connected with the same. Whereas divers bonds, purporting to be bonds of the State of Georgia, and divers bonds, bearing the endorsement of the State, have been issued and put in circulation by Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of said State, and divers bonds, issued prior to his administration have been negotiated by him; and whereas it is believed that a large portion of said bonds have been illegally and fraudulently issued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds so issued and negotiated is unknown to this General Assembly—
SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, That there shall be a committee appointed of three—one by the President of the Senate and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives—who shall have full power and authority to examine and ascertain the number of bonds which have been issued as hereinbefore recited in the preamble of this act, and the aggregate amount thereof; and so far as they have been sold or hypothecated, by whom sold, the amount of money paid, to whom paid, when paid, for what purpose negotiated, and all other facts connected with the history of said bonds, and to report the same to the General Assembly at its next session.
SEC. 2.—Be it further enacted, That said committee so appointed be authorized and required to meet and sit in the city of Atlanta, during a term not exceeding sixty days, commencing March 1, 1872, for the purpose named in the first section of this act, and said committee are hereby invested with full power and authority to examine witnesses under oath, to send for persons, books and papers, and to exercise such other power as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.
SEC. 3.—Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said committee, immediately after their appointment, to give notice of the time and place of sitting by publishing this preamble and act at least two months prior to their sitting, in two newspapers in the city of Atlanta, two in the city of New York, two in the city of London and one in the city of Frankfort.
SEC. 4.—Be it further enacted, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia, or bearing the endorsement of said State, issued since July, 1868, are hereby required to report the same to said committee for registration on or before the first day of April, 1872, and upon failure so to report said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been illegally or fraudulently issued.
SEC. 5.—Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of said State be and he is hereby prohibited from paying any interest on any bonds issued, negotiated or endorsed by the State since the fourth day of July, 1868, until said committee shall have made their report and the General Assembly shall other wise direct.
SEC. 6.—Be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to pledge the State of Georgia to the payment of any bonds issued or endorsed by the State since the 4th day of July, 1868, by reason of said bonds being registered or prescribed in this act, should it afterwards appear that the same have been illegally or fraudulently issued.
SEC. 7.—Be it further enacted, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the Treasury in favor of said committee or such persons as they may designate, for an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of publishing this preamble, and such other printing as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.
SEC. 8.—Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act be and the same are hereby repealed. L. N. TRAMMELL, President of the Senate.
T. W. J. HILL, Secretary of the Senate.
JAMES M. SMITH, Speaker House of Representatives.
J. D. WADDELL, Clerk House of Representatives.
IN SENATE, Dec. 9, 1871.
Notwithstanding the veto of His Excellency the Governor this bill has this day passed the Senate by a constitutional vote of two-thirds—being yeas 25, nays 10.
L. N. TRAMMELL, President of the Senate.
W. A. LITTLE, pro tem. Secretary of the Senate.
IN HOUSE, Dec. 9, 1871.
Notwithstanding the veto of His Excellency the Governor this bill has this day passed the House of Representatives by a constitutional vote of two-thirds—being yeas 117, nays 20.
JAMES M. SMITH, Speaker House of Representatives.
L. CARRINGTON, Clerk House Representatives pro tem.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12, 1871.
The above and foregoing four pages of written matter contain a true and correct copy of the original, on file in this office.
Given under my hand and the seal of office.
DAVID G. COTTING, Secretary of State.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, joint committee appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, under authority of the foregoing act of the General Assembly of Georgia, will begin our sittings in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, United States of America, on the 1st day of March, 1872, and will remain in session until the 1st day of May, 1872, for the purposes indicated in said act.
The attention of persons owning or holding the bonds of the State of Georgia, or the bonds of railroads endorsed by the State of Georgia, and who expect to present the same to the committee, is called to the first section of said act, as to the nature of the testimony required.
Persons desiring to communicate with the committee will address THOMAS J. SIMMONS, Chairman, care of N. L. Angier, State Treasurer, Atlanta, Ga.
Signed at the Capitol, in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, United States of America, the 12th day of December, 1871. THOMAS J. SIMMONS,
On the part of the Senate and Chairman of Joint Committee.
GARNETT McMILLAN, JOHN L. HALL. } On the part of the House.

WANTED—$60,000, ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON REAL Estate in the city; worth more than double this amount. Address A. P. D., box 153 New York Post office. No agents need apply.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SECOND MORTgage of about $3,000. Apply at once at the Real Estate office, 26 Fourth avenue, or 906 Third avenue.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
47 Pine street.
N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

$25,000 OF TEN PER CENT DIVIDEND paying Stock for sale, or exchange in part for real estate. Address BROADWAY, Herald office, with particulars of property offered.

$50,000 WANTED—IN SUMS FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, on first class improved property in Elizabeth, N. J., being 40 per cent of valuation. Principals only apply to owner, at office of EDGAR TUCKER, 35 Beaver street.

$73,000 TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN NEW York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit, at short notice. Principals only apply to A. V. DAVIS, Attorney, No. 9 Nassau street, room 23.

$185,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, without bonus, on Real Estate; large and liberal loans made on first class city Property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway.

$217,000 TO LOAN—ON GOOD BOND AND mortgage, City or Brooklyn Property. Principals only apply to S. W. BOYD & CO., 88 and 90 Centre street.

$275,000 TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages for any amount required, without delay, on property in New York and vicinity; also Money, without bonus. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

$382,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York and New Jersey property; also $90,000 private funds to place on Broadway property. A. D. PEELER, 82 Nassau street, room 17.

$500,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved New York and Westchester county Property, for term of years; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS,
Montauk Insurance Company, 163 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN AND PURCHASE FIRST and second mortgages in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
CHINA, Wednesday, Feb. 7	PARTHIA, Saturday, Feb. 10
ABYSSINIA, W'day, Feb. 14	BATAVIA, Saturday, Feb. 17
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Feb. 21	SAMARIA, Saturday, Feb. 24
ALGERIA, W'day, Feb. 28	SIBERIA, Saturday, March 2
CALABRIA, W'day, Mar. 6	HECLA, Saturday, March 9
and every following Wednesday and Saturday.	and every following Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage .... $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CHINA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, 7th February.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
5,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC, February 17, at 12:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC, February 24, at 6 A. M.
BALTIC, March 2, at 11 A. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
ENGLAND, Andrews .... Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace .... Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas .... Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan .... Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $33, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship LEIPZIG, Captain A. Jaeger, will sail on Saturday, February 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by the steamship RHEIN, Captain J. G. Meyer, on Saturday, February 17.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, February 10.
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, February 24.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, March 9.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, March 23.
Price of passage in gold (including wine):—
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool, Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK .... Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 Noon.
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, March 2, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
to London	80	to London	35
to Paris	90	to Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, 563 BROADway, corner Franklin street; also Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. L. KING, Passport Agent and Notary Public. Always in.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WYOMING, Whineray .... February 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Morgan .... February 14, at 10½ A. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, and Sweden, &c. Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW YORK.
.... ASSYRIA .... Wednesday, Feb. 7
Saturday, Jan. 20 .... EUROPA .... Saturday, Feb. 10
[illegible], Jan. 27 .... INDIA .... Saturday, Feb. 17
[illegible], Feb. 10 .... ANGLIA .... Saturday, Feb. 24
And an extra steamer of the line every Wednesday,
from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry—
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
[illegible] at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
[illegible] payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S Iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain E. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, February 6, 1872, at [illegible] P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA will sail February 13, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED BY S. R. GOODALE, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States. No. 1 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JA., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
February 15, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Jeff Maury, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Ja., and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of February 13.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman .... Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only) .... Friday, Feb. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken .... Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only), Wednesday, March 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA and St. Domingo City.—The United States Mail Steamship Tybee, Captain Delanoy, will leave pier 4 North River, on Saturday, February 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Captain T. H. Morton (via Nassau) .... Feb. 8
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. M. Adams .... Feb. 15
CRESCENT CITY, Captain E. Van Sice, (via Nassau) Feb. 22
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamer CITY OF GALVESTON,
Captain Bowland,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, February 7.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, February 10.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 29 Broadway.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASSEE, Tampa and St. Augustine
and all points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroads, landing on the St. Johns, Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship ASHLAND
sails Saturday, February 10, at 3 P. M., from pier 24 North River.
Insurance ½ per cent.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, February 10.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 12 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship [illegible], Captain Wakeman, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, February 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37, North River, their elegant sidewheel steamship ISAAC BELL, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, February 6, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 10, 1872, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11 A. M., on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. and on Saturday at 6 P. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 60 FEET IN length, [illegible] beam, very fast; [illegible] new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Boat Builder, [illegible] No. 1 East River.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Goldsmith & Smith, is dissolved this day by mutual agreement. John Smith is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1872. GEORGE M. GOLDSMITH, JOHN SMITH.
The claims against said firm will be paid on presentation to me at the corner of York and Hudson streets, Jersey City. JOHN SMITH.

MILES, GILMAN & CO.,
527 EIGHTH AVENUE, Feb. 1, 1872.
Mr. D. H. Gilman and A. H. P. Stivers cease to be members of this firm after this date.
FORD C. MILES, D. H. GILMAN, A. H. P. STIVERS, W. W. GIBBS.
The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Miles & Gibbs.
FORD C. MILES, W. W. GIBBS.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 3, 1872.—THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, Henry W. Wagner and Salvador Barlow, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and demands will be paid by Henry W. Wagner. H. W. WAGNER, SALVADOR BARLOW.
N. B.—The business will be still carried on by 28 and 30 avenue A. H. W. WAGNER.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 5, 1872.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Thomas E. Van Pelt and John H. Onderdonk is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each party will pay and collect all bills due the firm. T. E. VAN PELT, JOHN H. ONDERDONK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between V. M. Ramee and J. R. Greason, manufacturing jewellers, 25 John street, under the firm of Ramee & Greason, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will continue at the same place under the name of V. M. Ramee & Co., who will settle all claims for and against the late firm. V. M. RAMEE.
FEBRUARY, 2, 1872. JOHN R. GREASON.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURING HOUSE WOULD take exclusive sale of some valuable and profitable specialties wanted by painters, builders, contractors or manufacturers. Address box 653 Post office, New York.

A BUSINESS PARTNER, WITH $6,000 CAPITAL, IN a profitable, legitimate manufacturing business, covered by letters patent; money to develop business and under control of investor. For personal interview state where to be seen and address MONOPOLY, box 4,116 New York Post office.

AN EDUCATED MECHANICAL ENGINEER DESIRES the assistance of a gentleman who can afford to invest $1,000 to assist in the development of an improvement in steam machinery, his present income being insufficient to justify the undertaking without help. Address E. O. F., 93 Liberty street, room 12, or call in person.

A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONERY, FANCY CAKE and Ice Cream Saloon, established over 20 years, for sale or exchange for real estate. Corner Fourth avenue and Twentieth street.

A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS would like to invest in some well established and reliable business say $8,000 or $10,000, together with his services; none need answer except the business will bear the most strict investigation. Address LONDON, Herald office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO parties to engage in the millinery and fancy goods business in a pleasantly situated and thriving town in New Jersey; old established and successful. For particulars apply to CASE, CHOPMAN & LOCKWOOD, 48 Howard street.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN OR PRACTICAL PRINTER, with from $500 to $3,000, can make a profitable arrangement by addressing PRINTER, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale—Goods in demand and fully protected by patents; no safer investment offered in this city. MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A GENTEEL OFFICE business up town; established, pleasant and profitable; $500 required; best references given and required. Address H., box 153 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS (ARTISTIC specialty); ten years established; will dispose wholly or in part; capital required not less than $1,000. Apply at 661 Broadway, top floor.

BUSINESS MAN WANTED.—I WISH TO FIND AN honorable and responsible party to manage my printing and manufacturing establishment; or a buyer of my patents, stocks and good will; intending to leave New York next June. Address MAURICE'S Autographic Establishment, box 160 New York Post office. Extract of American Institute Judge's Report:—"Maurice's Autographic Printing Press, for offices, is the most simple and effective press, and the best on exhibition." 100 copies fac similes of any letter, circular, price list, drawing, map, &c., $2; 1,000 copies $3; engraving. Circulars given free.

CAPITAL FURNISHED.—WE HAVE A LARGE NUMber of parties desiring to invest capital with established houses, in sums varying from $5,000 to $50,000.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—PARTNER wanted, to act as cashier and share in the most celebrated money making exhibition in America, performing to crowded houses; has paid $1,000 nightly; profits divided daily; association first class, and but little capital required. Apply at 153 Broadway, room 14.

I WILL SELL AN EQUAL INTEREST IN A MANUfacturing Business, nine years established; goods staple and in demand; the purchaser must have experience in selling to dry goods and notion houses and $1,500. Call on or write to O'SULLIVAN, 158 Chambers street.

I HAVE $10,000 TO INVEST IN A LUCRATIVE BUSIness; just returned from the South and anxious to enter into some legitimate business. Communications strictly confidential. Address A. L. T., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000, IN A FIRST CLASS business in this city; it will pay the above sum per annum to said party, sure. Address B., box 167 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING A large plantation in the South would like to meet with a gentleman having $10,000 or $15,000, either as partner or upon first mortgage. Principals only need address PLANTER, box 2,595 Post office, stating where an interview may be had.

PARTIES HAVING PRACTICAL PATENTS CALL ON us, room 4, 146 Fulton street.
WANLESS, HAYES & CO.

REAL ESTATE.—PARTNER WANTED IN AN ESTABlished uptown office, to purchase one-half interest; price $2,500 to the right party. Address MORTON, box 125 Herald office.

RARE CHANCE.—AN ESTABLISHED LIGHT MANUfacturing business, easily managed, article staple, profitable; small capital required. Apply to REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

REAL ESTATE PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF experience and character, in an established office; rare opportunity. Answer, with full address, for two days, HENRY, Herald office.

SPECIAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.—TO A PARTY WHO can command $5,000, and willing to travel through Europe, we will guarantee a fortune within one year. Address J. A. W., Herald office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$25,000 TO $50,000, SPECIAL PARTner wanted; the advertiser, proprietor of an old established and lucrative retail business doing at present from $300,000 to $400,000 a year, strictly cash, and wishing to extend the business, is desirous of finding a first class party who would invest the above amount, on which a profit of twenty per cent. would be guaranteed. Unexceptionable references given. Address J. B. A., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING A MOST SPLENDID painted Panorama, realizing $300 and upwards per week the year round, wishes a partner with $500 to $900 to travel. Call immediately at 427 Canal street, third store.

WANTED—PARTNER IN A WHOLESALE CROCKERY and wall paper business in Ohio, by a firm of considerable means with an established trade; senior partner has been in business nearly forty years; he must be capable, and willing to act as salesman, travelling two-thirds of his time; must put in a capital of at least $6,000; references exchanged. Address X. Y. Z., box 1,677 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN, WITH $1,500, as partner in one of the best markets in the city; no triflers need apply.
MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street.

WE MEAN BUSINESS.—COME HERE TO US, AT ROOM No. 4, 146 Fulton street, and we will guarantee an independent fortune within four months; all we require is capital to develop an article secured by the United States government. WANLESS, HAYS & CO.

$100 TO $1,000.—PERSONS HAVING SMALL OR large capital can start themselves in business manufacturing and selling an article patented January 16, 1872, [illegible] cents, [illegible] in every bank, office, store and family. Call and investigate, or address 49 Broad street, room 12.

$500 WILL ESTABLISH ANY ENERGETIC MAN in a first class paying business, out of the city; [illegible], at 112 Bleecker street, up stairs, front room.

$2,500.—WANTED, A PARTNER, IN A STAPLE manufacturing business; [illegible] per [illegible] of business qualifications and [illegible] and willing to work; first class reference given and required. Address C. A. S., Herald office.

$2,500.—PARTNER IN ESTABLISHED BOOT AND Shoe store [illegible], plenty business, quick sales at [illegible] profits, [illegible]. In stock immediately. Address W. S. S., Herald office.

$3,000 WANTED IN A SAFE AND PROFITable business, [illegible] months, for which [illegible] and good security. Address [illegible].

$3,000.—A SQUARE PARTNER WANTED TO purchase one-half interest in a Manufacturing business, [illegible] capital, secured by two patents; [illegible] will combine a good man [illegible] with a legitimate business, with a large amount every year.
WM. LAURENCE, [illegible] and [illegible] avenue.

$10,000 OR $15,000.—FIRST CLASS MAN WANTED [illegible] business, [illegible] to deal with such call at 5 Broadway, room 14.

$10,000 WILL BE INVESTED IN SOME ESTABlished business [illegible] questionable [illegible]. Address SOLON, Herald office.

FINE ARTS.

BUST OF COLONEL JAMES [illegible]
[illegible] from [illegible] of the [illegible] which is the only [illegible] has been [illegible] United States patent [illegible] of Mrs. Fisk, [illegible] can now be secured [illegible]:—
Life size, white, $[illegible]
Life size, tinted, $[illegible]
In miniature [illegible], $5.
Marble [illegible] to order.
Apply to [illegible],
[illegible] West [illegible] street, New York.

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SHALL WOMEN PREACH?

The Presbytery of Brooklyn Seriously Discussing the Question.

Dr. Cuyler Defending Himself and Miss Smiley—"Not This Man, but Barabbas"—Dr. Cuyler Innocent, but His Church Guilty—"Babbling Women" Condemned by St. Paul, but Not Preaching Women.

The staid Presbyterians of Brooklyn were stirred yesterday as they never had been before by a genuine "sensation." They were shaken from hats to boots as by an earthquake. It was in a sense an ecclesiastical earthquake, and it was caused, as usual, by a woman. Every great movement, from the creation and fall of man to his restoration and exaltation, has had a woman some way mixed up with it, and in this case Miss Sarah F. Smiley, a godly and good-looking Quakeress, is the innocent cause of the trouble. It will be remembered by the readers of the HERALD that a short time ago this pious lady preached a sermon, acknowledged to be of great power and pathos, thoroughly scriptural and logical, to the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church. She performed this service, too, by request of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, and the session of his church, consisting of twelve or more elders and officers. The Revs. F. L. Patton and William McClellan, presbyters, and Messrs. Chamberlain and Woodruff, elders, took exception—not to the doctrines promulgated nor to the time and place of the service, but to the fact that the truth was proclaimed by a woman. "Our craft is in danger," said these good men, and straightway a special session of the Presbytery was called to inquire what action, if any, was necessary to be taken in this case. Yesterday was the time appointed, and

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, was the place indicated. The facts had been pretty widely circulated, and at the appointed hour yesterday morning the little chapel attached to the church was thronged with a curious and interested multitude, composed very largely of ladies, to hear the discussions and to witness the final decision of a grave ministerial body upon this grave question. The Rev. Joseph M. Green acted as Moderator, and Rev. Charles M. Pomeroy as clerk. The religious services with which the convention opened having been concluded, the call under which the Presbytery had assembled was read, and Mr. McClellan, one of the complainants, moved that Dr. Cuyler be requested to make his statement or defense.

Rev. Dr. SPEAR most emphatically objected to this mode of procedure. The prosecution should first make out their case, and then the defendant could respond. Mr. McClellan being called upon then recited the facts of the preaching at a certain date by Miss Smiley in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church. The service was advertised, and Dr. Cuyler had admitted it in the pastor's meeting. This was proof enough; but it was also proved by public notoriety. The signers of the call did not want to show bad feeling towards the Church or Dr. Cuyler. He believed that the Lafayette avenue church had answered in the affirmative that Presbyterians should affiliate with the Friends; also, in the affirmative that licensure and ordinations should be dispensed with in inviting Quakers to preach. The speaker also contended that the case modified and changed the usage and custom of the Church, and the Presbytery should take immediate action upon it. Mr. Patton disclaimed any intention of the movers to put Dr. Cuyler on trial. They had simply to deal with facts that are opposed to the Word of God and the usage of the Presbyterian Church, and the merits of the case he thought were not under consideration now, though they might come up hereafter.

DR. CUYLER'S DEFENCE.

The Rev. Dr. CUYLER was then invited to respond to the informal charges made by these brethren. He did so in a very able paper, which he read, traversing the Scriptural prohibition to women preachers, the usage of the Presbyterian Church, whose constitution and discipline are silent on the subject, and the general principles involved in this special case. He had been twenty-six years a minister without an indictment, he said, and he hoped to have lived and died without one. Though he was not actually on trial, his action in admitting a woman to preach was. He was not called to answer about ordaining the women to the full functions of the ministry. He was also opposed to women voting and to loose love and easy divorce (slight applause, which was suppressed by the Moderator). Dr. Cuyler continued to recite how in early life he had been brought into intimate association with the Society of Friends, and how he had attended their meetings in Brooklyn, had met Miss Smiley there and was charmed with her preaching. He considered her "a sound, sweet, convincing preacher." His invitation to Miss Smiley to preach for him was in return for a similar invitation from the Friends to him to preach for them. She took no text, but talked about the vision of Jacob. He recognized her as a minister to her own denomination and as a richly endowed woman.

PRESBYTERIAL QUERIES.

He made this recognition conscientiously, and was willing to take it up to the judgment seat. He wanted to know—1. Was the act prohibited by the book of Church government? He contended that it neither permitted nor prohibited woman preaching. 2. Was the act against the Bible? Was it against the Word of God for woman to speak in mixed assembly of both sexes? The Doctor then went over the details of the few instances recorded in the Bible of women preaching or prophesying, either under the Old or New Testament dispensation. He contended that Paul's prohibition to women talking in church was a very different thing, and that it was next to impossible to draw a line in the Bible about woman's functions in the Church. He defended his action also as being on a par with that of the Methodists and Baptists and others, both in Great Britain and in Brooklyn, in allowing the lady to preach in their pulpits. If women preaching was a sin against the Holy Ghost, why, he asked, had the Holy Ghost blessed her efforts? He maintained that whether women preaching was advisable or not depended on circumstances. He regarded it as a non-essential matter and not subject to discipline. He admitted that it was not ordinary Presbyterian usage for a woman to take part in public worship. He was not in favor of a change of the usage, but there was no danger of the usage changing. Dr. Cuyler wound up with a warm eulogy on his church, which he referred to as one that for nine years had filled Brooklyn with sound denominational doctrine; as one that had clustered at its altars more converts than any other Presbyterian church had gathered; as one whose pulpit had preached a loyalty that lasted longer than the flag from its steeple, which the wind had blown to tatters; as one hated by the dramshops of this city, which dramshops would rejoice if one word of censure was passed before that society.

Ex Mayor LAMBERT, an elder of Dr. Cuyler's church, and co-delegate to the Presbytery, defended the action of his pastor and church session, and said he was not a novice in Presbyterianism. He had been an officer in the church before some of the signers to the call had learned their letters, and he was more accustomed to go to the Bible for his views than elsewhere. He wished the Presbytery had heard Miss Smiley for themselves. He cried under her preaching.

THE CHURCH STOOD BY DR. CUYLER,

and did not want to muzzle him in any way.

A discussion then took place between Drs. Butler, Spear, Van Dyke and Mr. Patton in regard to the appointment of a committee to draft a minute about the subject. Dr. Spear thought the matter was too insignificant to be dignified by the appointment of a committee or the drafting of a minute, but his compeers thought differently, and Rev. Drs. Butler, Durvea, Brown, Wells, Seaver, and Elders Stebbins and Foster, were appointed such committee, and while they were deliberating the Presbytery took a recess until three P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Upon reassembling the MODERATOR called for the report of the committee, which was presented by Rev. Dr. BUTLER. It is as follows:—

In view of the preaching upon the Sabbath, and after public notice, of a woman in the pulpit of one of the churches, the Presbytery, while recognizing the kindly spirit and motive which evidently prompted the invitation as an exceptional act, yet feels constrained to express the judgment that the preaching of women in the churches is contrary to the Word of God (1 Cor. xiv., 34, 35; 1 Tim. ii., 12), and opposed to the principles and usage of the Presbyterian Church. In view of the fact that there has been no formal deliverance of the assembled Church upon the matter; therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a proper overture to the next General Assembly.

Dr. BUTLER explained the feelings of the committee toward Dr. Cuyler and his church, which compelled them to present such a paper. They did not want to condemn either, and yet they could not overlook the subject in silence. It was too grave to be so disposed of.

Dr. SPEAR, sharp as a needle, objected to the paper. It presented two difficulties. It proposes to do a thing, but tries to dodge it.

IT IS CHARGEABLE WITH SELF-STULTIFICATION.

It stands kindly toward Dr. Cuyler, but condemns his act. This comes from pronouncing on a principle which leaves out the case. The Doctor read the call for the special session, and showed that the Presbytery had no right to pass upon the general principle of women preaching than upon any other question. It was no more germain to this case for which they had assembled than was the planet Jupiter. He read from chapter 10, last section, to show the powers of Presbytery under this call, and insisted that they could not travel one inch out of the way from the special case before them. They might do one of these things—either approve or censure the act complained of, or dismiss the case at once. And the latter action he strongly recommended. They cannot condemn women preaching in [illegible] that question [illegible] before them, and to call upon the General Assembly to give a deliverance upon it is very wide of the mark. The paper stultifies itself, and puts the Presbytery in direct hostility to the Presbyterian Church. He therefore opposed it.

Rev. Mr. PATTON thought it was a question of great moment and was worthy of the notice of the Presbytery as it had been of the Word of God. The two questions that come before this body were, is it competent to investigate the case, and has it the ability and energy to condemn? In reply to Dr. Cuyler's queries whether there was anything in the constitution of the Presbyterian Church prohibiting women preaching, Mr. Patton said there was nothing in it to prevent him having mass said in his church; from having a Universalist proclaim his doctrines therein; or he might get a precocious little boy into his pulpit or do many other eccentric and sensational things which are not prohibited. But that would not release him from trial and censure. He tried to prove from the Bible and the usages of Presbyterianism that Dr. Cuyler had offended against God and the Church. The Bible insists that

WOMAN MUST KEEP SILENCE IN THE CHURCH

however much she may want to speak. (Laughter.) The weight of Paul's argument rests, not upon the woman's piety or her oratorical ability, but upon the relation of the sexes, which has not been materially changed since the creation. His final appeal should be to the Word of God. Dr. Cuyler's appeal to human consciousness Mr. Patton declared to be incipient rationalism and as part of the argument that if Christ was now on earth He would not repeat the miracle of Cana of Galilee, nor would He condemn this act. He (Mr. Patton) insisted that Presbytery ought to give some expression upon this question.

Elder FREEMAN, of the Memorial church, read the committee's paper substituting the crime of theft for that of preaching, to show the utter absurdity of the wording of the document, of which he also disapproved.

Dr. VAN DYKE spoke in regard to the jurisdiction of the Presbytery over the question. Nobody was on trial, and yet they are asked to pass judicially upon a case not properly before them. The session and not the pastor of Lafayette avenue church is the party that should be tried, and charges can be made against either upon two grounds—crime and heresy—neither of which are alleged here. He eulogized Dr. Cuyler's able and eloquent defence, but considered some of its arguments very weak. The act complained of is not an isolated case. It links itself to three things:—Sensationalism in the pulpits, which has made Brooklyn churches a reproach throughout the world; to the suffrage and woman's rights movement, which seeks to overturn the social order, and to that broad Church movement which seeks to overthrow all Christian forms. He then went into the merits of the case, and contended that this act of preaching was contrary to the Bible and Presbyterian usage, because Miss Smiley was unbaptized, and therefore not a member of a Christian Church; not ordained and therefore not a minister, and being a woman she is prohibited by that fact. These points he elaborated and substantiated by numerous citations, Biblical and disciplinary. If Dr. Cuyler could show that Miss Smiley was inspired, as was Isaiah or Jeremiah or Paul, his (Van Dyke's) pulpit should be open to her, but not otherwise.

Dr. SPEAR jumped up again to defend his previous remarks and to expose

THE FALLACIES OF MESSRS. VAN DYKE AND PATTON.

As they condemned him and Dr. Cuyler for doing what they believe the Bible allows he denied their right to quote that Book against him. If the Presbytery censure they are bound to give their reasons and their authority for so doing. He, therefore, moved to lay the paper on the table for the purpose of taking up a substitute which he offered, as follows:—

The Presbytery having considered the particular question specified in the call for this meeting do not deem it expedient to take any action upon the subject at the present time.

Dr. DRYER objected to this choking off debate, and the motion having been withdrawn he went into a history of the discussion of the paper in committee and the feelings which actuated them in preparing it as it appeared. He wanted either this or a censure passed.

The Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR made a very appropriate, learned and powerful speech, showing that the Greek word translated "speak" or "teach," as quoted, meant

"BABBLING" AND "WRANGLING,"

and not such acts as this Presbytery are called together to condemn. And in the same connection the wearing of gold, pearls and costly array and braiding the hair are condemned, and if they discipline a church for one act they must condemn all, and in so doing they would break up every church in the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. LEE also spoke on the question.

A vote was then taken upon the motion to table the committee's report, and it was lost—17 yeas to 19 nays. Dr. Van Dyke then moved to take up the paper by sections, but Elder Lambert moved to take a recess until half-past seven P. M., for, as his church session was on trial, he wanted to have something to say on it. An amendment was carried adjourning the session until ten o'clock to-day.

A BIG DOG FIGHT.

"Toss" and "Crib," of New York, Battle for $1,000—Long Island the Scene of the Combat—After Fighting Two Hours and Thirty-one Minutes the Brooklyn Police Disturb the Proceedings—The Referee's Decision.

Of late there have been many matches of nearly everything that will fight, and yesterday afternoon the climax was capped by an important dog match. New York furnished both the contestants, and the combat, so far as it progressed, afforded much amusement to the principals and gave joy to the few hundred round-headed, short-haired individuals that made up the spectators. And then when the dog duel was about being finished the police from Brooklyn appeared upon the scene and stopped the fun, and though they did not make any arrests they so frightened the throng that the contest is adjourned without day. This match was made some time ago, and since its completion has created very great interest in sporting circles. It was between Mr. Moore's dog Toss and Mr. Rodgers' dog Crib. The reputation of the former had become wide as the country, as he was imported, and in England had won four terribly contested fights, and, finding no more dogs there to conquer, was sent here. Crib had been equally fortunate in his previous battles, and his owner thought him invincible.

The agreement to fight these dogs came about in the usual way. Each owner thought the other could not be whipped, and they decided that a trial should be had at twenty-nine pounds and $500 a side.

Anything further in regard to the former performances of the dogs is of no sort of interest to any but sporting men, and such as they know all about the animals. The betting up to yesterday had been slow and the odds in favor of Toss. Not less than $10,000, however, depended upon the result of this fight, taking all the bets into consideration.

All preliminaries being arranged and the dogs in good condition and eager for the fray, which they seemed to know was at hand, the fight was commenced, on Long Island, at a well known sporting house near Jamaica. The pit was built in a barn, and the numerous spectators were so closely packed that movement was impossible and respiration difficult. The assemblage was of the usual kind and of all shades, as noticed at such little affairs. At ten minutes to two o'clock the dogs were in readiness for the combat. Toss is a light brindle with white feet, and Crib, a dark brindle, with white marks and cherry face. They looked in fine condition, and their appearance elicited shouts of admiration and delight. Sheffield George handled Toss, and a well known sporting individual Crib. Washing and tasting preceded the fight.

At five minutes to two o'clock, the dogs having been dried and the referee calling time, they sprang together. With low snarls of rage, with every muscle rigid, with jaws closing and holding like keen vices, the champions fought more like exquisitely arranged machines than animals. From the first Toss had the best of the bargain, and his admirers shouted accordingly. The handlers stood each behind his dog, snapping their fingers for the animals to keep their hold, stamping in order them to make brisker fighting, advising and assisting them by word and gesture, but refraining from touching them with even the tips of their fingers. In thirty minutes Toss demonstrated he was the superior dog. He was more cunning and punished worse than his antagonist. A good head fighter, he got both ear holds, lower jaw holds and nose holds, until Crib whined and cried piteously. The latter was virtually whipped in an hour; but his strength was such that he continued the fighting a long time afterward. In two hours Crib's head was very heavy and he manifested symptoms of going away; but Toss stuck to him so closely that he was helpless and at his mercy.

When the fighting had occupied two hours and thirty-one minutes, and Toss was taking breath for the coup de grace, there was a tumult on the outside of the barn, and in another instant a general confusion was apparent. A low whistle was heard, and men and dogs, in one grand, terrible fight sought escape. The Brooklyn police had arrived. Windows and back doors were brought into requisition, and in about ten seconds the dogfighters had disappeared and were making their way across the [illegible] grounds of an adjoining graveyard. Never did the walls of this city of the dead harbor so much sin and iniquity; but all got away, and the police [illegible] desired to capture the dogs failed in their mission.

The referee decided late last night that the animals must again come together, and the party being absent on the day appointed would lose the battle.

BIG MORTGAGE.—The Iowa State Register says:—County Auditor Thomas has finished the job of recording the biggest mortgage he has ever tackled. It is a mortgage on the first division of the Milwaukee, Nashua and Des Moines Railway, extending from Chickasaw, Chickasaw county, Iowa, to Des Moines. The amount is $2,000,000. The line mortgaged runs through Chickasaw, Floyd, Butler, Franklin, Hardin, Hamilton, Story and Polk counties. The mortgage has twenty years to run. Six pages of the Recorder's big books are [illegible] with the record of the document. [illegible] New York [illegible]

THE BANK TROUBLES.

THE STUYVESANT BANK.

An Indignant Meeting of the Creditors—Protest Against Bankruptcy—The Present Receiver To Be Made Trustee of the Assets in Bankruptcy.

At the building of the Stuyvesant Bank the creditors of that institution met again yesterday morning at ten o'clock for the purpose of protesting against the placing of its muddled affairs under the writ of involuntary bankruptcy, and of devising some skilful *coup d'état* whereby their interests under this unhappy misfortune could be as much protected as possible. Mr. John A. Dougan was chairman, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

PROTEST AGAINST BANKRUPTCY.

Resolved, That we are quite satisfied with the action of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in appointing a receiver to wind up the affairs of the bank, and believe that under the laws of the State, with an honest and faithful receiver, the creditors will realize far more than they would under bankruptcy proceedings, where the assignee is subject to rules and restrictions that render it difficult to administer the estate for the actual benefit of the creditors.

SOMEBODY'S VIRTUES.

Resolved, That we are entirely satisfied with the appointment of Mr. O. H. P. Archer as receiver of the assets of the bank. We believe him to be—first, an honest and trustworthy man; secondly, a capable and energetic business man; thirdly, a man of large wealth and high reputation and entirely disinterested. Furthermore, since he has been receiver he has conducted the business of the bank most assiduously and with a sole view of realizing everything possible out of the assets, and we consider it would be a material injury to all our [illegible], after the knowledge of the affairs of the bank thus acquired by him, it were to fall into the hands of strangers.

MACK'S MALICE.

Resolved, That we are surprised and indignant at the action of one John Mack, who claims to hold a certificate of deposit for about $7,800 (which certificate actually belongs to the Security Bank, as we are credibly informed), such action having resulted in an adjudication of bankruptcy against the Stuyvesant Bank; that we believe this proceeding of John Mack and the Security Bank is a blackmailing operation, both of them well knowing that if the bank is put into the hands of an ordinary assignee in bankruptcy the assets will probably be sacrificed, and demanding as a condition of their withdrawing their bankruptcy proceedings that their debt be paid in full.

MACK FLANKED.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we are, by the action of John Mack and the Security Bank, driven into involuntary bankruptcy, we ask all interested to take advantage of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act, which authorizes us to elect our own trustee, instead of an assignee in bankruptcy, and that we recommend the creditors to attend the meeting of creditors appointed to be held on the 7th of February instant, and to elect Mr. O. H. P. Archer as our trustee, and a committee of creditors, consisting of Richard Kelly, President of the Fifth National Bank, the Rev. John Orcutt and others, without in any way waiving our rights to have the affairs of the bank closed under the statutes of this State.

THE RECEIVER'S EXPLANATION.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. O. H. P. Archer and to request him to make to them a statement of the cause of the unpleasantness of which the reprehensible Mack was the apparent author. Mr. Archer, accompanied by David Dudley Field, made his appearance. He said that as receiver he had paid to Howe and Macy $20,000 in settlement of their claims, in preference to having the $26,000 worth of collaterals which they held forced upon the market. The Security Bank, represented by Mr. Mack, had thought that they might secure just as favorable a settlement as Howe and Macy, and on finding that he (Mr. Archer) would not pay this claim, had forced the bank into bankruptcy.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Archer for his explanation and for his management of affairs. After a little more talk the meeting adjourned.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

At the meeting of the depositors of the Market Bank, held at the First District Court yesterday, Mr Dowley was appointed Chairman and Mr. Dent Secretary *pro tem.* Mr. Worth, the Receiver of the bank, gave a brief statement of the affairs of the bank.

In the Park Bank	$88,000
On bond and mortgage	171,000
Alabama State bonds	50,000
Georgia State bonds	29,000
South Carolina State bonds	35,000
Total	$423,000

The liabilities were estimated at $9[illegible]. The market value of the bonds was not known and could not be ascertained, as the Third Avenue Savings Bank were pressing theirs in Wall street. Mr. Worth thought that Alabama bonds would bring ninety-two per cent. Some of the call loans were good, but the bad predominated; the bonds and mortgages were good.

A depositor put the question—If necessary, how much could the bank pay?

Mr. WORTH—About forty-five per cent, or perhaps more. In its most desperate condition it would pay no less than forty per cent. He found in one of the books a call loan charged to one of the oldest firms in this city, which had dissolved over two years ago.

After some desultory conversation between the depositors and the Chairman, Mr. H. J. Hadnett offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the action of those who have instigated proceedings in bankruptcy against the Market Savings Bank deserves the unqualified disapprobation of the depositors, and we condemn the conduct of those who, from selfish motives, either in or out of committees, have been the means of any legal proceedings whereby costs and expenses are increased $20,000 to $30,000, thereby taking precisely that amount from the money of the depositors, and reducing in the same ratio the dividend justly due us out of our money; and,

Resolved, That we rely upon the integrity of the Receiver and the power and authority of the Supreme Court to do us justice, to protect our interests and see what little there is now left of our money shall not be squandered or wasted; and be it further

Resolved, That we will, as individual depositors, aid the legally constituted authorities, to the best of our ability, to bring Conklin and his wicked confederates to justice and make them disgorge the proceeds of their conspiracy, robbery and villany.

The meeting then adjourned till Monday next, February 12, at two P. M., at the same place.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Singular Application for the Appointment of a Receiver of the Bank—Prompt Action of Judge Barnard.

A singular application was made yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Barnard, for the appointment of a receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank. The application was made by one Mr. Flynn.

"I never heard of such a proceeding," said the counsel for the bank, "as asking the appointment of a receiver for a bank that is promptly and fully paying all demands made upon it."

"Nor I either," said the Judge. "How much does the bank owe this man Flynn?"

"Just $255," answered the bank's counsel. "I have offered it in Court, but the money wont be accepted."

"Pay the amount over to Dick Bemish, the clerk," quickly spoke the Judge; "I guess he will receive it."

"All right," said the counsel, and the money was counted out to Mr. Bemish, to the astonishment and delight of the crowd of lawyers and others filling the court room.

The Judge, who seemed to be in an unusually jocose mood, appointed Mr. Jacob Valentine as receiver in two cases.

"There is nothing to receive," he said, apologetically, "in one of the cases, and for this reason I appoint Mr. Valentine, Chief Crier of the Court, as receiver."

THE UNION SQUARE BANK.

Mr. Beekman, the Receiver of the Union Square National Bank, has issued a notice that all creditors and depositors having claims against the bank must prove them before next Saturday, on which day the first dividend of fifty per cent will be paid. The second dividend will be paid early in March, and the bank officers hope to pay all depositors in full by the 1st of April.

THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK.

Jeremiah [illegible], the Receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, has obtained from Judge Barnard leave to sue as follows:—

John T. Barnard, notes and checks and endorsements [illegible]	$71,528
[illegible]	15,300
Joseph W. [illegible]	12,787
John K. [illegible]	200
A. [illegible]	5,300
John T. [illegible]	6,500
Leonard [illegible]	6,300
Call Loans—	
[illegible]	76
[illegible]	14
[illegible]	229
[illegible]	196
[illegible]	22
The [illegible] Savings Bank	39,325
[illegible] Second National Bank	422
Mortgages—	
John T. Barnard	7,000
[illegible]	11,450
[illegible]	2,000
[illegible]	2,600

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

Meeting of the Depositors at the Sinclair House Last Evening.

A meeting of the depositors of the Eighth National Bank was held last evening at the Sinclair House, corner of Broadway and Eighth street, Mr. Archibald Johnston in the chair. There was quite a large attendance of the sufferers from the late suspension, and a great deal of feeling was manifested among them. Some of the gentlemen were very anxious to commence criminal proceedings against the officers of the bank. The course of the President, Union Adams, was rather severely reflected upon, as it was declared by Mr. Stevenson, the secretary, that Mr. Adams, whose general high standing among the business portion of the community had drawn a great many depositors to the bank, had on the evening before the suspension drawn $9,000 from the bank, and on the morning of the suspension $6,000, in all $15,000, the full amount of his deposit. Mr. Young said he was not willing to let things [illegible] and he was in favor of sending the officers of the bank to Sing Sing if possible.

A motion was then made to raise a subscription to fee counsel to ascertain what could be done in the matter.

After a great deal of discussion, in which some were opposed to litigation altogether, and others differed about the manner of procedure, it was finally moved and carried to leave the matter to the action of the next meeting, when it was hoped all the depositors would be present.

It was also moved and carried that all persons who had presented checks to the bank on the morning of the suspension would present written statements to the secretary of the meeting—these statements to be sworn to before a notary public, so that they might be used in evidence in any legal proceeding. The meeting was then adjourned, subject to the call of the committee.

THE COURTS.

Important Decisions in the United States Supreme Court.

The Jumel Estate Case—Alleged Forged Endorsements—Hurrying Up Business in the Supreme Court—Suit Against a City Railroad—Decisions, and Business in the General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Important Decisions in the Supreme Court—Privileges of United States Land Grantees—Validity of Wills, the Testator Being Removed from the State Where the Property Exists—Judgment Against a Cavalry Horse Contractor—Apostle Stout's Indictment Affirmed—The Court Equally Divided on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1872.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:—

No. 73—Gibson vs. Chateau—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—In this case the plaintiff in error, holding a patent of the United States to certain lands in St. Louis county, Missouri, brought ejectment, in the Supreme Court of the State, to oust the defendants in error, who held, under certain acts of the State making undisturbed possession for ten years evidence of ownership as against all other titles. The State court sustained the State laws, and the case was decided adversely to the claim under patent. This court holds that the same principle which forbids any State legislation interfering with the powers of Congress to dispose of the public property of the United States also forbids any legislation depriving the grantees of the United States of the possession and enjoyment of the property granted by reason of any delay in the transfer of the title after the initiation of the proceedings, for its acquisition of that title could be forfeited, because they were not asserted before the title was issued.

The judgment was reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings, in conformity with this opinion. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 331—Fouke et al. vs. Zimmerman et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for Louisiana; and No. 33—The Same vs. Hubert et al.—In these cases it is held that a probate in Louisiana of the will of a person who died domiciled in New York is valid until set aside in the Louisiana court, though the order of the Surrogate in New York has been reversed in the Supreme Court of that State, on which the Louisiana probate was founded. A purchaser from the devisee of such will of real estate in Louisiana, while the order of the Louisiana court establishing the will remains in force, is an innocent purchaser, and is not affected by a subsequent order setting aside the will to which he is not a party. Such an order, founded on a verdict and judgment in New York declaring the will void, obtained by collusion between the devisee under the will and the heirs at law, cannot affect the purchase from the devisee made in good faith before such verdict and judgment. Judgment affirmed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 50—Carlton and Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Bokee—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Maryland.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs in error as assignees of one Rechman to restrain Bokee from infringing a patent granted to Rechman for an improvement in lamps. The decree below was for Bokee and it is here affirmed, this Court holding that Bokee's burner is no infringement of the Rechman reissued patent so far as the latter is valid. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 77. Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad vs. Louther et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This was an action brought to recover money paid into Court by the railroad company to discharge a mortgage held by the defendants in error, on the ground that it was paid by mistake or under the erroneous impression that the company was the owner of the equity of redemption and was thus entitled to discharge the mortgage. The bill was dismissed below on technical grounds, and the decree is here affirmed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion; Mr. Justice Field dissented, with whom the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Miller concurred.

No. 28. United States vs. Wormer—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Claimant demanded $15,000 from the government for an alleged breach of contract in refusing to receive certain cavalry horses which he was under contract to furnish, certain stringent inspection rules having been issued after the contract was made, and the department refusing to suspend them in his case. On that account the claimant threw up his contract and brought his action for damages. The Court below found for the claimant, but that judgment is here reversed, the Court holding that it was competent for the government to enforce such new regulations without regard to prior contracts. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 6. Beavans vs. The United States—Error to the Circuit Court for Arkansas.—This was an action on the official bond of Beavans as Receiver of Public Moneys at Batesville, Ark., at the outbreak of the war, which were turned over to the rebels under the plea of compulsion by the rebel authorities. This Court affirms the judgment of the Court below, holding that the defence set up is no bar to recovery on the bond. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Clifford dissented.

No. 5. Halliburton vs. the United States—Error to the Circuit Court for the Arkansas District.—The defence was the same as in the case of Beavans above, and the case was heard and decided with that. The judgment is also affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Clifford and the Chief Justice dissented.

No. 61. Dooly vs. Smith—Error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—Affirmed, the judgment of the lower Court without passing upon the legal tender question said to be involved in it; but inasmuch as the lower Court passed upon the question it was insisted that this Court could review the decision. The Court reverse the judgment, and determine the question in accordance with the principles laid down in the other cases of the same class. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 478—Stout vs. the People of the Territory of Utah—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Utah.—The plaintiff in error in this case, Hosea Stout, was indicted for murder, and the question was whether the indictment was found by a legal jury. The Grand Jury framing the indictment was empanelled by the Marshal, under the usual practice in the federal courts without regard to the law of Utah, which provided that the jury should be empanelled by the Clerk of the Court in pursuance of a certain mode prescribed. The Chief Justice now announced that on the question as to whether the jury were legally empanelled the Court stood four in the affirmative and four in the negative, so the case was disposed of by a divided Court, and the judgment is affirmed.

No. 52—County of Bath et al. vs. Amy—Error to the Circuit Court for Kentucky.—The relator applied to the Circuit Court for a mandamus to compel the levy and collection of a tax to pay certain coupons held by him. The claim had not been brought to judgment, nor had it been put in the suit, and this Court held that the application for a mandamus, an original proceeding, was neither necessary nor auxiliary to any jurisdiction which the Circuit Court had, and should have been denied. The judgment is, therefore, reversed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 85—Pentz et al. vs. Steamer Adrian.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—This was a case of collision between the brig Edwards and the steamer Adrian. The Court below decided that the brig was at fault and the libel was dismissed. This Court reverses the decree, holding that the steamer was chargeable. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 368—Wheeler vs. Harris et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—Motion to dismiss denied; announced by the Chief Justice.

No. 195—Same vs. Same, same Court, appeal dismissed; announced by the Chief Justice.

No. 292.—Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. McGregor—Error to the Supreme Court of Montana.—Writ of error dismissed; announced by the Chief Justice.

No. 82—Plant vs. Stowell—Error to the Supreme Court of Georgia.—No error in the record and affirmed; announced by the Chief Justice.

No. 530—Davison vs. Connolly—Error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota.—Writ of error dismissed, announced by the Chief Justice.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Estate of Madame Jumel.

Before Judge Shipman.

The further hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed yesterday.

The [illegible] with the introduction of papers which had been filed in the State Court by Mr. Chase in reference to the estate of Madame Jumel. These papers were offered in evidence by the plaintiff.

A lady named Van Vleck, wife of a dentist who resided at Saratoga Springs, gave evidence on behalf of the plaintiff. She testified that her husband, on one occasion, in 186-, visited Madame Jumel, in the way of his business, and that she accompanied him. Madame Jumel talked to her about her wealth, showed her her plate, and took her over her house and grounds. Witness asked her to whom she was going to leave all her property and wealth. She replied, "To my son!" witness asked her, "Have you got a son?" Madame Jumel replied, "Yes, George Bowen." There was some conversation in regard to Mr. Chase, Madame stating she would leave some property to her niece, but not much to Mr. Chase. According to the evidence of the witness, Madame Jumel remarked that Mr. Chase had not treated her right.

Mr. O'Conor then took up the cross-examination of the witness, who gave negative answers to questions which went to elicit whether Madame Jumel had not, on the occasion of this interview, spoken incoherently and with great rapidity, and whether she had not declared she had been visited by the Angel Gabriel or by spirits.

The next witness was Anne Eliza Vandervoort, who claims that her mother was sister of Madame Jumel. She testified with respect to a great many things in connection with this suit. She deposed that when she was probably five or six years old she and her mother, who were then residing in Greenwich street, after coming from Providence, R. I., paid a visit to Mr. and Madame Jumel, whose residence was then down town; they at that time met at Madame Jumel's Freelove Ballou; the whole party dined together, and after dinner Mr. Jumel went out; soon after that a conversation ensued between Freelove Ballou and Madame in respect to George, Madame asking Freelove why George was kept from her. To use the language of the witness there was a "wrangle" over this point between Freelove and Madame for nearly an hour, but it did not occur in the presence of Mr. Jumel.

Counsel for plaintiff offered in evidence certain declarations touching the pedigree of George W. Bowen.

Counsel for defendant objected.

The Court allowed them. Counsel for defendant excepted.

The witness was then shown a small pamphlet wrapped in two pieces of newspaper. On looking at the pamphlet she said she recognized it. She stated she had received it from her mother in 1857, a short time previous to her death.

Mr. Shafer then read from one of the leaves of the pamphlet, which was a life of King Henry IV. (whether of France or England was not stated), an entry in writing to the effect that George Washington Bowen was born of Eliza Bowen in the month of October, 1794, and this entry was signed with the name of Reuben Ballou.

An entry giving the date of the birth of George W. Bowen as above was pointed out in a Bible to the witness, who recognized the Bible as one that belonged to her mother. She also stated that the entry in question in the Bible was in her mother's handwriting; that the original record in the book had been torn out by a child, but that soon after her mother wrote the record as it now stood in the book.

Mr. O'Conor, in a long and most searching cross-examination, interrogated the witness for the purpose of showing that her relations and interviews with Madame Jumel were very few, and she had, therefore, small opportunities of testifying to the facts of the case. The witness admitted that she could not tell if her father and mother had been married. Her mother married a man named Jones, but she (witness) did not remember if she was at the marriage.

At four o'clock the Court adjourned to eleven o'clock this morning.

Charge of Uttering Forged Endorsements.

Alexander Clapperton, who is charged with having conspired with John W. Wright to obtain money on papers containing forged endorsements on the Sub-Treasury of this city, was recently arrested in Leavenworth, Kansas, and has just been brought to this city. He is now in the custody of United States Marshal Sharpe, to await the procurement of bail. Wright and Clapperton have been both indicted in this district. Wright has already given $10,000 bail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Barrett.

In the Matter of the Guardianship of A. Kinney, a Minor.—Guardian discharged.

In re Mary E. Connolly.—Writ of habeas corpus discharged, and child remanded to the custody of the respondent.

Olmsted et al. vs. Riley et al.—Report confirmed and judgment granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Thompson et al. vs. The Erie Railway Company.—Let the counsel in this case attend before me on Wednesday, at ten A. M.

By Judge Brady.

Bass vs. Voclins.—Order settled.
Cochroft vs. Claflin.—Same.
Carter vs. Kain.—See opinion.
Rockwell vs. Green.—Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Montgomery Queen's Suit Against the Second Avenue Railroad Company.

Before Judge Sedgwick.

Montgomery Queen vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company.—The plaintiff, late vice president of the defendant's company, was discharged, and brought suit, claiming $6,000 damages. The complaint was yesterday dismissed, on the ground that the board of directors had power to discharge without notice, such power being conferred on them in the constitution and bylaws.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By the Full Bench.

Barker and another vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed.
Brennan vs. Lowery.—Judgment affirmed.
Cook vs. Kroeweke.—Judgment reversed.
Wylie vs. Marine National Bank.—Judgment affirmed.
Carey vs. Carey.—Judgment affirmed.
Vosburgh vs. Brewster.—Judgment reversed.
Pollock vs. Lilienthal.—Judgment reversed.
Franstein vs. Thomas.—Judgment affirmed.
Powers vs. Whitly.—Judgment as modified ordered.
Phillips vs. Hebbard.—Judgment affirmed.
Hayes vs. Willis.—Order reversed.
Fearing vs. Irwin.—Reargument ordered.
Wehle vs. Haviland.—Judgment reversed.
Fowler vs. Hart.—Judgment affirmed providing plaintiff enter into stipulation pursuant to opinion.
Rudolphy vs Fachs.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.
McCreery vs. Nooney.—Judgment reversed.
Strong et al vs. Black.—Order affirmed.
Bissick vs. McKenzie.—Judgment reversed.
Boomer vs. Brown.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.
Trigger vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed.
Foot vs. Ætna Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed.
Murray vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed.
Poillon vs. Secor.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.
Agate vs. Lowanlain.—Judgment affirmed.
Haviland vs. Wehle.—Judgment of Marine Court affirmed.
Waller vs. Thomas.—Order reversed, with leave to answer.
Foster vs. Henry.—Rehearing ordered.
Regna vs. Buckley.—Judgment affirmed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—PART 2.

Absent Jurors Fined.

Before Judge Loew.

At the opening of the February term of this Court yesterday only ten jurors answered to their names, and Judge Loew directed Mr. Boese, the Clerk, to enter a fine of $100 each against all the jurors who had disobeyed the summons of the Court. Several important cases were ready for trial, but the Court had to be adjourned until Thursday for want of jurors. Judge Joseph H. Daly, sitting in Part 1, also imposed a fine of $100 each on several absent jurors.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The Court was opened yesterday morning, His Honor the Recorder presiding. The grand and petit jurors summoned for the February term were discharged till this (Tuesday) morning, to which time the Court adjourned. There are a great many prison cases—principally indictments for burglary and larceny—to be disposed of this month. Assistant District Attorney Fellows will prosecute with characteristic vigor, which, together with the Recorder's well-known executive ability, will result in depleting the number of prisoners now awaiting trial.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard.—Nos. 74, 75, 86, 113, 114, 115, 135, 145, 155.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 907, 1041, 719½, 347, 348, 349, 1093, 1161, 1118, 1417, 89, 835, 387, 583½, 773, 821, 825, 829, 857, 862. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Adjourned to Monday, 12th.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1361, 1521, 129, 1259, 1269, 1339, 1399, 1345, 1164, 985, 263, 801, 1261, 183, 1375, 1429, 1431, 1341, 180. Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 1072, 1078, 930, 1000, 1900, 736, 470, 888, 950, 244, 1461, 1068, 700, 1314, 1,341, 180.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Larremore.—Adjourned to Thursday, February 8. Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 241, 168, 847, 369, 1064½, 1065½, 467, 1034½, 1180, 345, 710, 1194, 1195, 1196. Part 2—Held by Judge Loew.—Adjourned to Thursday, February 8, for want of jurors.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 5966, 7676, 7034, 7429, 7395, 7824, 7471, 7808, L. vs. E., C. vs. H., 7828, 7874, 7872, 7880, 7918, 7782. Part 2—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 7745, 7009, 7541, 7088, K. vs. E., G. vs. E., 7528, 7561, 7066, 7366, W. vs. S., 7417, 7852, 7872, [illegible]. Part 3—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. [illegible]

THE FISK-STOKES TRAGEDY.

Another Day of Demurrers and Pleas for Time.

The District Attorney on the Issues Raised.

ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY NEXT

Another brief and uninteresting session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Cardozo presiding, was held yesterday. It will be remembered that when on Thursday last Justice Ingraham, sitting in Oyer and Terminer, denied the motion to quash the indictment of Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., his counsel put in some pleas in abatement—that is, pleas to the regularity of the proceedings under which he was indicted—and that the matter was put over to ten o'clock yesterday to permit the District Attorney to examine and take action on the pleas. Judge Ingraham's term (the December term) having adjourned *sine die* without action on Stokes' pleas half an hour later the new term (Judge Cardozo's term) was opened. At this abbreviated session the District Attorney and all Mr. Stokes' counsel and his assistants were present. Almost immediately after the opening of the Court

THE SHERIFF BROUGHT IN STOKES,

whose pleasant smile yesterday must have appeared to many the same as when he walked Broadway.

THE GRAND AND PETIT JURIES.

Promptly to time Judge Cardozo took his place on the bench; the new term was duly opened with more proclamations than usual. The Grand Jury were called, but only fourteen being present they were discharged to Monday next.

The petit jurors were called, and a fine of $100 imposed on each of the absentees, forty-two in number. Those answering were discharged to Monday next.

District Attorney Garvin rose and, addressing the Court, said that at the last term of the Court an indictment had been found against Stokes, to which Stokes had interposed seven special pleas. To the first six pleas, he interposed demurrers, and the seventh he traversed. His pleas would be furnished on the other side in an hour.

Counsel said there were some errors of dates they desired to correct in their pleas.

District Attorney Garvin said that he was quite willing the immaterial mistakes should be corrected, provided he was permitted to do the same.

Mr. McKeon asked how they proposed to try the issues?

The District Attorney said he supposed they must try the traverse before a jury.

The Court asked whether they proposed to argue

THE DEMURRERS?

Mr. McKeon said no, they supposed judgment would go against them on the demurrers, as Judge Ingraham had decided them in the motion to quash. They had raised them by plea so as to have them on the record for review.

Justice Cardozo said he had not proposed to consider those points, as some of them had been decided by Justice Ingraham, and three of them by himself in the Foster case. The traverse would have to go to the jury, of course. When did they propose to have

THAT PRELIMINARY TRIAL?

Mr. GARVIN suggested that it be as soon as possible; time was moving on.

Mr. McKEON said that the case depended in great measure on the testimony of the Commissioner of Jurors now absent in Havana.

The COURT supposed that it would take some time to empannel a jury, and therefore set down

THE TRIAL FOR NEXT MONDAY,

and directed the summoning of an extra panel of 500 jurors for that day.

The point which is to be tried next Monday is a mere preliminary point, not whether Mr. Stokes is guilty, but whether the list of Grand Jurors from which the December Grand Jury was drawn was made in compliance with or violation of law. The real trial will not commence until after the jury have passed on that preliminary point.

DEMURRER.

Court of Oyer and Terminer, County of New York.—The People of the State of New York vs. Edward S. Stokes.—And thereupon Samuel B. Garvin, District Attorney of the said city and county of New York, who prosecutes for the said the people of the State of New York, in their behalf comes and says, as to the said first, second, third, fourth, and fifth and sixth pleas of the said Edward S. Stokes, and each and every of them by him above pleaded and set forth, that the said several pleas and the matters therein contained in manner and form as the same and each of them are above pleaded and set forth, are not sufficient in law to bar or preclude the said the people of the State of New York from prosecuting the said indictment against him, the said Edward S. Stokes, and that he, the said Samuel B. Garvin, District Attorney as aforesaid, is not bound by the law of the land to answer the same for the people of the State of New York, and this he is ready to verify. Wherefore for want of a sufficient plea in this behalf, the said Samuel B. Garvin, for the people of the State of New York, prays judgment, and that the said Edward S. Stokes may be required to answer over to the said indictment.

SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

REPLICATION TO THE SEVENTH PLEA.

Court of Oyer and Terminer, County of New York.—The People of the State of New York vs. Edward S. Stokes.—And the said Samuel B. Garvin, who prosecutes for the people of the State of New York as aforesaid, further says as to the said seventh plea of the said E. S. Stokes, by him above pleaded, that by reason of anything in said plea by the said E. S. Stokes above pleaded, contained, the said, the people of the State of New York, ought not to be precluded from prosecuting the said indictment against him, the said E. S. Stokes, because he says that the said indictment was found and presented by a Grand Jury of good and lawful men, duly qualified to serve as grand jurors according to law, and that the said Grand Jury were duly selected, drawn and summoned according to law to attend the said Court at the last December term thereof, and was by the said Court at the said term duly sworn and empanneled to inquire, &c., for the people of the State of New York and for the body of the city and county of New York, and that the said finding is in no way prejudiced by any of the matters above alleged in the form aforesaid in said seventh plea of him, the said Edward S. Stokes. And this, he prays, may be inquired of by the county. SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

The prisoner was then removed in charge of the Sheriff and his officers, with the usual precautions—the prevention of persons leaving the court room till some time after the disappearance of the prisoner.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Charges Against the Officers to be Investigated.

Some twelve months ago one of the policy holders of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, of this city, drew up a statement concerning the affairs of the above company, in which serious charges were made against the integrity of some of its officers. The charges were then laid before Superintendent Miller; but that gentleman having been absent in Europe several months, and having been overwhelmed with work since his return has neglected to investigate the matter. A Sunday contemporary made a sensation article out of the charges on the 4th inst., and the company feeling called upon to take some action in the premises the directors held a meeting yesterday and appointed a committee to investigate the charges. The following is the result of the meeting:—

TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES:—

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the said society was held this day, at which the following named Directors were present, namely:—George T. Adee, Henry M. Alexander, John Auchincloss, Robert Bliss, H. V. Butler, Thomas A. Cummins, Henry Day, John J. Donaldson, Dudley S. Gregory, Ashbel Green, James M. Halsted, E. J. Hawley, Samuel Holmes, Moses A. Hoppock, Henry A. Hurlbut, Henry B. Hyde, Robert Lenox Kennedy, William G. Lambert, Edward W. Lambert, E. D. [illegible], Daniel D. Lord, James Low, Peter McMartin, Henry G. Marquand, Charles J. Martin, George D. Morgan, Jose F. Navarro, Bennington F. Randolph, Thomas T. Smith, John A. Stewart, Henry S. Terbell, S. W. Torrey, William Walker, Benjamin Williamson, Thomas S. Young.

A libellous article, which was published on the 4th inst. in a Sunday newspaper, having been read by the Board of Directors, the undersigned were appointed a committee publicly and emphatically to deny the charges made in said publication, and we do hereby declare the same to be grossly untrue.

The undersigned were directed by the said Board to take measures for an immediate investigation of the affairs of the said company by the State authorities, and also by disinterested citizens not connected with the society, with whom the public will have the fullest confidence, the results of which investigation will be made known to the public at the earliest moment practicable.

ROBERT L. KENNEDY, ROBERT BLISS,
PETER McMARTIN, GEORGE D. MORGAN,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, JOHN J. DONALDSON,
D. D. LORD.

THE ROW AT APOLLO HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of this date, in an article headed "The Assault on Scully," the following words are put into an alleged statement of his as to the attack on him:—"I believe that Shannon, W. H. Rooney and Feeney hired the gang of ruffians to kill me." I now wish to pronounce such a belief and statement false in every particular. I never hired any gang of ruffians nor any other person, nor did I ever counsel or advise any person or persons to make any assault on Scully, or upon any other person or persons, either on that night or at any other time, nor did I ever for a moment entertain any thought or intention to do so. The first knowledge or information that I had of the assault was the item in yesterday's edition of the New York Times. I am sorry that any assault was made, and I cannot perceive why the blame of it should in any way fall upon Messrs. Shannon and Feeney or myself, or why such credence should be placed in his statement as to warrant the notice above referred to. This is the second time within ten days that my name has been mentioned in your paper in connection with assaults, real or pretended, on this man. I know nothing about either. This man, Scully, I know is not intelligent enough to have written either of them, and I desire to unearth the sneaks—for there are at least two of them—who make this man a cloak for assaults on me. As to whether the ticket headed Jos. Shannon was or was not elected I [illegible] to leave to the General Committee to determine. Respectfully, W. H. [illegible]

FEBRUARY [illegible]

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT

EDITOR

A ... news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXVII ... No 37

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE Twenty-third ... — JULIUS CAESAR.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE Twenty ...th street — THE NEW DRAMA OF DIV...

GRAND OPERA HOUSE ... 8th av and 23d st — EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRE ... Matinee at 2

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway corner 30th st Perform... ON HAND

WALLACK'S THEATRE Broadway and 13th street — JOHN GARTH

ACADEMY OF MUSIC ... street ... OPERA LA GAZZA LADRA

NIBLO'S GARDEN Broadway between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK

BOWERY THEATRE Bowery ... ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

ST JAMES THEATRE Twenty-eighth st and Broadway MONALDI.

STADT THEATRE Nos 45 and 47 Bowery —OPERA ... IVANHOE

OLYMPIC THEATRE Broadway —THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY

GLOBE THEATRE 728 and 730 Broadway ... OR ... THE RELIABLE

MRS F B CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE — MAN AND WIFE

PARK THEATRE opposite City Hall Brooklyn ... THE BROOKLYN ...

THEATRE COMIQUE 514 Broadway ... NEGRO ACTS ...

UNION SQUARE THEATRE Fourteenth st and Broadway —NEGRO ACTS BURLESQUE ...

THIRTY FOURTH STREET ... near ... —VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE No 201 Bowery NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES BURLESQUES &c Matinee

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE ... and ... BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL 585 Broadway — THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS

STEINWAY HALL Fourteenth street G... CONCERT

PAVILION No 688 Broadway THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA

NEW YORK CIRCUS Fourteenth street ... THE RING ACROBATS, &c

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 618 Broadway SCIENCE AND ART

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 6, 1872.

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GOLD 110 A 110¼ —Gold has turned the corner of 110 and stands a little above that figure on the new controversial elements of the Alabama claims question

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERMEN from their last year's catch realized some three millions of dollars or more Get us into a war with England, and those seal fisheries, with all the cod, mackerel and herring, from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia, will be gobbled up by the American eagle

TROUBLE BETWEEN SECRETARY FISH AND GENERAL SICKLES —The Baltimore *American* gives currency to a rumor that a serious personal difficulty is pending between Secretary Fish and General Sickles, involving it is said the retirement of one or the other from his official position

CINCINNATI is blubbering because the Grand Duke has snubbed her Dry your tears bumbled Queen of the West You will enjoy the luxury of having the great Missouri liberal republican-passive-pollywog-possum democratic National Convention in your lap on the coming May Day and then you know, you will be "Queen of May"

OHIO LIBERALS FALLING INTO LINE —Ex Governor Cox, General Stanley Matthews and other liberal republicans in Ohio have come ... with an official declaration expressing hearty sympathy with the views and purposes which have dictated the call for the liberal republican mass convention to be held in Cincinnati on the first of May next This begins to look like rebellion in the republican ranks.

THERE IS NO LACK OF PATRIOTS IN NEVADA who are willing to take the place of General Nye in the United States Senate and the General himself is not disposed to give it up without a fight Nevada papers state that John P Jones, Minister De Long, Governor Blaisdel and William Sharon are among those who would like to be the successors of the Mamus of the Senate But he has ... enough to do ...

The English Question—The Exact Situation—The Position of the President and the Duty of the People

The time has come ... with ... We ... this question ... with the view of making ... political advantage for ... party ... Whatever criticism may be made upon the President no American can fail to see that in this issue he speaks for the whole people The interest is national and the duty is not ... We must make a front against England without showing any dissension or even any appearance of dissension Failing in this the British will not fail to take advantage of our internal feuds to embarrass the government and destroy the practical effects of our demands upon England

The full and interesting despatches from Washington we publish to-day show the position of the administration Those who imagined that President Grant would be in the least intimidated by the arrogance of the British press—an arrogance proceeding as much from ignorance and an inherent brutality of character and that traditional tendency of English diplomacy to achieve by intimidation what cannot be won by fair dealing—must be the character of the President He has taken a position that recalls the resolution adopted by Andrew Jackson when dealing with Louis Philippe The ... excite... the English ... the British newspapers and the ... expressed ... circles as to the issue with our country not to speak of ... of middle class sentiment which seems ... in a war with America an ... the indignities inflicted on England by Germany and Russia, make ... him He cannot consider the necessities of the Gladstone Ministry or any ministry The American government has met the English government in the person of duly accredited ambassadors They discussed the whole question They agreed upon certain rules ... These rules were combined into a treaty This treaty is a law ... who ... appear before the Conference England stands in precisely the same position as America If we have made an exorbitant claim it is for the arbitrators to decide that fact In other words what we ... very ... an action for damages, or any proceeding involving the payment of money the attorneys for the plaintiff ask for a sum largely in excess of what any tribunal will furnish A man lays a claim for atonement in an action of libel for a hundred thousand dollars, and feels satisfied if the verdict inflicts the costs upon the defendant Why then should not America state her whole case? It is truly a case that may excite the surprise of English statesmen The encouragement given to the rebellion the two years prolongation of the war by reason of that aid the injury to our shipping the advance in rates of insurance the withdrawal of our mercantile marine from the seas and the consequent aggrandizement of British commerce and so on through twenty varying phases of injury inflicted upon us by England, and suffered by our citizens, must all be considered by our people in presenting the case Had the President failed to advance these considerations he would have been unworthy of his trust

If these claims for consequential damages are resented by England, as harsh and unusual or in any way violating that compact what shall we say of the course of the English Commissioners themselves? It is not generally known, but we have authority for saying that the English themselves, in presenting their case before the Board of Assessors, asked our government to pay the Confederate loan Had this circumstance been brought to the attention of the American people at the time there would have been an excitement here far transcending what we now see in England Here was a direct case of material aid to the rebellion Money was advanced by English capitalists to buy arms and stores for the rebellion These capitalists accepted bonds as security expressing on their face that they were to be paid within a certain time after the recognition of Southern independence They were bought at a small price. It was a direct, plain business investment, as well as a violation of the Queen's proclamation imposing neutrality upon the British subjects The constitution, by a solemn amendment, expressly forbade the payment of this debt or the enactment by Congress of any law looking to its payment yet here we had British Commissioners gravely asking the United States to violate their fundamental law to pay Englishmen at par for Confederate bonds that were purchased at a large discount Suppose, we repeat that this claim had been made known at the time by the American government No words would have expressed the anger the just and righteous anger of our people It is just as if Mr Semmes the pirate chief or Mr Laird the builder of the Alabama had asked us to pay for the damages incurred by the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge or for the Florida which was destroyed in Hampton Roads Our government wisely said nothing about this request, and there was no anger no demonstration of wrath nor any ... for war with England Let us suppose for a moment that President Grant were to recede from the case presented by his Cabinet, what assurance would there be that some other pretext would not be advanced? When a nation begins the work of menace there is no end to it Let us accede to the demand made to withdraw our claims for consequential damages, under the threat that the Conference would dissolve and a similar demand would be expected whenever a new obstacle arose If we are to depart from the strict letter of the solemn treaty and conduct these deliberations under the inspiration of Mr Gladstone's necessities or of any Cabinet, there will be no settlement of these claims Whether there is a grievance or not, either we have suffered from the unfriendliness of England or not If we have no cause for complaint, if these arbitrators are simply going to Geneva and spend our money by the shores of the Swiss lakes and under the cooling shadows of the snowy mountains, if we are to have ... diplomatic ..., danced to the ... way of Louis the ... be ... only ... many ... not a tribunal, let there be an ... Gladstone But if it ... serious discussion as to the surest way ... a lasting peace ... removed from the hearts of two great people meeting as man with man, anxious for peace and justice then let the case go on America is presenting her claim as written in the books President Grant can no more recede from that claim than he could recede from the proclamation of emancipation It is really a matter with which England has nothing to do We tell our story in our own way and not in the way pleasing to Mr Gladstone If the tribunal decides against us we shall be content If in our favor then England must be content If President Grant withdraws this case to save the Ministry of Gladstone he will ruin his own administration as surely as Tyler and Johnson ruined their administrations

There will be no such concession The President is eminently a peaceful man he has seen too much of war to wantonly welcome it nor has he any reasons to dread any issue of war England has a stupendous navy and might burn a town or two as Sebastopol was burned Our navy would have the whole British commerce at its mercy an advantage that cannot be over estimated when we remember that we have no commerce upon which England could retaliate We could take Canada in sixty days we could proclaim an embargo that would make corn very dear in Lancashire If our coasts were blockaded we should find a gain in falling back on our own resources We can do without wine and silk and lemons, but Europe would sadly miss our bread and breadstuffs We have nothing to fear from war for that reason we have no anxiety about peace There will be ... England will retreat from the resolute pressure of American public opinion as she retreated before Russia upon the Black Sea question We congratulate the country that we have a President who takes this view—a man who will do all that is just and kind and ask only justice in return And we hold it to be the duty of every patriot, without distinction of party to support the President in his manly attitude Let him feel that in dealing with England as the champion of our rights the country stands behind him and will support the honor of the flag committed to his care ... and ... last man

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE in our North Pacific seaboard has been turned over to the Emperor of Germany for a settlement but if England shall withdraw from the Geneva arbitration we shall have to relieve the Emperor William of the task he has so kindly undertaken to discharge, and settle the dispute in question in our own way

Congress Yesterday—Drivel in the Senate and Filibustering in the House.

The Senate spent the whole of yesterday in weary twaddle over the Amnesty bill and Senator Sumner's proposed amendment thereto in the shape of a negro palace car bill. Sumner was very much exercised and disgusted over a substitute for his amendment offered by Mr Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and which he characterized as an "emasculated synonym" of his own, and then the two Senators got into a wrangle neither edifying nor creditable, over the respective merits of the constitution and of the Declaration of Independence And thus the public time was used up through the self-conceit and idiosyncrasies of men who are old enough to know better and the Senate adjourned without advancing a single step in the business of the session

The House, we are sorry to say did not show any better example It passed, indeed a new bill to remove political disabilities from certain classes of men in the South who held small judicial or federal or municipal offices prior to the war which positions had required the taking of the oath to support the constitution This is the third or fourth bill of that character passed by the House and awaiting the action of the Senate They are all only half-way measures, and should give way to a broad and sweeping measure of universal amnesty But of that there is not the slightest chance This bill being passed the House started off on the communistic principle of having a new deal for the choice of seats The malcontents are as usual, more numerous than the contented class and carried a resolution for a fresh draw but by dilatory motions and such parliamentary manoeuvres the thing was staved off till to-day

THE FREE NAVIGATION of the St Lawrence and its canals is satisfactorily for the present provided for in the Treaty of Washington. But if John Bull is going to throw up his case because he cannot meet the American case on those Alabama claims we shall soon have the free navigation of the St Lawrence settled to our satisfaction for all time to come

EX SENATOR GENET AND THOMAS C FIELDS were arrested yesterday on warrants issued by Judge Bedford upon indictments found by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions The whole thing had been so comfortably arranged by the friends of the prisoners that immediately upon the arrests being made the prisoners were quietly conducted before Judge Barnard upon writs of habeas corpus, and bail fixed in the reasonable sums of ten thousand dollars for Genet and seven thousand five hundred dollars for Fields. The former is charged on two indictments with forgery in the third degree, and the latter is charged with bribery and a felony We are to have more arrests but what we want is speedy trials This thing of making arrests is beginning to lose its interest in the fact that the alleged delinquents manage to get out so nicely, while justice is left waiting on the law's delay The only thing now that would astonish New York is the trial and conviction of at least one of those already arrested, merely *pour encourager les autres.*

MINISTER CASIMIR PERIER has resigned his portfolio in the French Cabinet. The event may tend to bring about an exact declaration on the part of President Thiers as to the policy of his government on the subject of the commercial treaty with England The Ministerial vacancy will it is thought be filled to-day—at about the time of the assemblage of the British Parliament

The Excitement in England Over the Alabama Claims—What Does It Mean?

According to our latest telegrams from England the fever of the press there with regard to the case of the United States on the question of the so called Alabama claims had abated a little in its intensity A HERALD special telegram from London states that the Queen's reference to the subject in her speech to Parliament to-day will be short friendly and general The meeting of Parliament to-day and the expected moderate tone of the Queen's address to that body may have produced a change in the London press No doubt a great deal that has been said by the newspapers was for political effect touching the Cabinet, the opposition or the election of Speaker of the House of Commons Still there is something more than that at the bottom of this general assault upon the United States and the ground our government has taken in opening its case before the Geneva Conference A great deal of the apparent indignation at the extent of the claims preferred by the United States is assumed, probably, for the purpose of influencing the Geneva Conference and the government and people of this country The writers appear to be alarmed at the magnitude of these claims and are playing a game of bluff They are acting the part of special pleaders in the opening of the case, with a view to intimidate or otherwise influence the arbitrators and to manufacture public opinion against the claims of the United States Our Tombs lawyers do the same thing when intent on saving some criminal from the penalty due to his crime However admissible such a course may be in a criminal court, the justice or prudence of it is questionable in great international difficulties which are to be submitted for arbitration to a high and impartial authority This effort to form public opinion in advance of the action of the Geneva Conference is unfair, and shows that the same selfish British disposition which led to the destruction of the shipping of a maritime rival is actively at work to prevent the payment of just claims

What do all the pretences and loud talk about international comity and the desire to maintain the most friendly relations between "kindred nations" amount to in the face of such an exhibition of unfairness and selfishness? England is friendly enough when she can have her own way and her interests are not touched But let any other nation aggrieved or damaged by her conduct show that she has done wrong and has the spirit and power to demand compensation of her and instantly her pride and selfishness are aroused It used to be a monarchical political maxim that the king could do no wrong, and the British have much the same opinion of themselves in international difficulties Even when they accept a plan to bridge over a difficulty with some powerful nation—and this only occurs when they are afraid of the consequences of resistance—they are always prone to excessive egotism and unfairness England first, England last and England all along is their motto, whatever wrong they may have done or however just claims against them may be

Nothing has been said in this tirade of the British press questioning the high character of the Geneva arbitrators, nor are any doubts raised about anticipating an impartial decision from them Both the British and American governments have agreed in the Treaty of Washington to submit the case of the claims to the Conference and to abide by the decision Each was at liberty to present its side of the case in the best light possible, and it was to be expected each would do so The English are as capable of furnishing evidence and an able argument as the Americans If our government claims more than it ought to claim, according to the provisions of the treaty, it is reasonable to suppose the arbitrators will say so At all events this country has bound itself to accept their decision And so has England If on the other hand, our claim for what are called indirect damages in the destruction of our commerce and maritime interests and in the prolongation and cost in part of the war be admitted England has bound herself to submit and to pay the award, though it may amount to hundreds of millions All is left to the arbitrators and any attempt to force a decision of the question in advance of their action would be a violation of the treaty

The articles in the case of the United States against Great Britain to be acted upon by the Geneva Conference which appear to have aroused more particularly the press of England are five and seven Article five makes a claim "for loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag" and article seven "for prolongation of a civil war the addition of a large sum to the cost thereof and of the suppression of the rebellion These are called "indirect damages" and the British government is called upon to resist any such liability In the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, signed at Washington the 8th of May last the rules laid down with regard to the duty of neutrals which are to guide the Geneva Conference in its action are that a neutral government is bound—

> First—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.
>
> Second—Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies of arms or the recruitment of men.
>
> Third—To exercise due diligence in its own ports or waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Though the British government makes a protest in the treaty that these rules were not in force as international law when the claims arose it agrees "that, in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of these claims the arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in the rules Now, if the British government admits that it is responsible, according to the second rule, for permitting the rebels to use its ports or waters as a base of naval operations and for renewing and augmenting military supplies and arms or the recruitment of ... it seems clear that England ought to pay whatever damages resulted from the violation of this rule Any court of law would so decide in a parallel case between individuals It is not the amount of damage, however large that may be, that is in question The principle laid down is only to be considered, whatever the damages may be What, then, is the damage sustained by the United States? This is the question for the Geneva Conference to determine, and we think the case of the United States fairly and justly includes the loss by the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, and by the prolongation of the war caused by the aid given to the rebellion by England

But it is said by the English journals that what they call indirect or consequential damages were an afterthought of our government This, to use the mildest term, is a mistake Almost the same language used in the case of the United States, as prepared for the Geneva Conference, is found in the protocol of the American High Commissioners, dated Washington, May 4, 1871 It is as follows —

"That the history of the Alabama and other cruisers which had been fitted out or armed or equipped, or which had received augmentation of force in Great Britain or in her colonies, and of the operation of those vessels, showed extensive direct losses in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruisers and indirect injury in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag, in the enhanced payment of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and suppression of the rebellion, and also showed that Great Britain, by reason of failure in the proper observance of her duties as a neutral, had become justly liable for the acts of these cruisers and of their tenders

From first to last our government has assumed that England was liable for all damages resulting from the action of these cruisers It is no afterthought Yet, should the Geneva Conference not admit this claim in full, the American government and people will submit to the decision, because that was agreed to in the Treaty of Washington

A large portion of our citizens never looked with favor upon the Treaty of Washington, and it would not require much provocation to create general disgust It was thought by many that England had cunningly inveigled this country into the new rules regarding the duty of neutrals under the pretence of friendship and in the interests of commerce, while she did so only to save herself from the destruction of her own maritime greatness in the event of war She has in one way or another or under one pretext or another destroyed successively every maritime rival This country was the last She seized with avidity the opportunity which the Southern rebellion appeared to afford to destroy our commercial marine, and, having succeeded in that, she then seeks a treaty with the United States by which her own maritime interests may be exempt, in the event of war, from a like disaster The payment of thousands of millions of dollars would not compensate us for all the loss England caused, while she has been benefited thousands of millions by her unfriendly conduct to this country. The treaty was a cunning piece of strategy on the part of England to save herself in the future Yet her press now would deny the United States even a *fair* presentation of claims before the Geneva arbitrators We can only hope the government of Great Britain will not stultify itself by following the course pointed out by the intemperate press of England, and that the Queen's reference to the subject of the American claims may be "friendly," even if it should be a little "general" in words

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, on the Pacific coast, is a beautiful piece of property, and exceedingly valuable on account of its coal mines, making the island an important coaling station for steamers in the North Pacific It is now a British possession, but let England break up the Geneva Conference, and away goes Vancouver's Island

L'Ordre the new Bonapartist paper of Paris, has the following —

> We lately announced the approaching arrival in France of the son of the President of the United States. We are now informed that this young officer of marines accompanied (sic) by the celebrated General Sherman has landed at Nice and that he will come to Paris after having inspected our naval establishments of the South.

L'Ordre, true to its Bonapartist instincts, looks upon Fred Grant as another Prince Imperial, and assigns General Sherman to the menial position of escort to His Imperial Highness Prince Frederick, whom it calls "an officer of marines" The scion of our Chief Magistrate being already lieutenant of the cavalry this additional rank would make him lieutenant of the Horse Marines

A SENSIBLE MAN —General Hancock has been interviewed by a Western newspaper man In the course of the conversation in reply to a question as to whether he had declined a proposition to run as the democratic candidate for the Presidency said he "never declined anything before it was offered to him Here the General showed his good sense But does he not regard the action of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention in his favor an indirect mode of tendering him the nomination so far as the democracy of the Keystone State is concerned?

THE BRITISH TORIES it is said are engaging in this opposition to the Washington Treaty for the purpose of flanking the government of Mr Gladstone But these wise men, whose cause is the cause of the British aristocracy, do they not know that in this movement to smoke out their adversaries they are setting fire to their own house?

FIFTY KOOKA MUTINEERS to be blown from the mouths of British cannon in India. This order has been given by a Deputy Commissioner He is aware that Sir Hugh Rose obtained a peerage for similar treatment of the Sepoys. Why should not the Deputy try for a like reward?

A STATE REFORMATORY SCHOOL is in course of erection in Elmira, this State The bill for furnishing one office amounted to only about two thousand dollars Here is a fine school from which a new race of reformers may graduate in future years "R... " ... word. Let the good work go on

The Queen's Pledge to the Treaty and the Queen's Speech.

In the official letter of Queen Victoria of the 16th of February last, accrediting her five Joint Commissioners to the United States, after naming said Commissioners respectively, and the great object of their mission, Her Majesty says —"We do, by these presents, name, make, constitute and appoint them our undoubted high commissioners, procurators and plenipotentiaries, giving to them, or to any three or more of them, all manner of power and authority to treat adjust and conclude with such Minister or Ministers as may be vested with similar power and authority on the part of our good friends the United States of America, any treaties, conventions or agreements that may tend to the attainment of the above-mentioned end, and to sign for us and in our name, everything agreed upon and concluded, and to do and to transact all such other matters as may appertain to the finishing of the aforesaid work, in as ample a manner and form, and with such equal force and efficiency as we ourselves could do if personally present, engaging and promising upon our royal word that whatever things shall be so transacted and concluded by our said high commissioners procurators and plenipotentiaries shall be agreed to, acknowledged and accepted by us in the fullest manner and that we will never suffer, either to the whole or in part, any person whatsoever to infringe the same, or act contrary thereto as far as it lies in our power"

This is the pledge which binds Her Britannic Majesty to the things transacted, concluded and agreed upon in the Treaty of Washington, and duly ratified by the two governments concerned According to this treaty the "American case" on those Alabama claims, as submitted to the General Board of Arbitration, is fully justified but from the criticism of the British press there is some reason to fear that Her Majesty's government may recede, retract, withdraw and "back out" from these aforesaid solemn engagements And whereas such backing out by Her Majesty's government would be equivalent to a declaration of war with the United States, and whereas in the maintenance of peace between the two countries lies the interests of both, we expect, and have good reasons to believe, that in the Queen's speech to the two houses of Parliament, which this day reassemble for the consideration of public affairs, Her Majesty will graciously remind her Lords and Commons that a bargain is a bargain that you can't go behind the vouchers," the treaty and the "broad seals" thereof, and that whatever pothouse politicians and sensational party newspapers may say, the idea of retracting, receding withdrawing or backing out from the treaty aforesaid, or any part thereof, is childish, contemptible, scandalous and perfectly absurd We await the Queen's speech

The Final Results of a War with England—A Word of Warning to the British Government.

The people of the United States do not wish a war with England Their prosperity and happiness are sought in the peaceful development of the vast resources of the country, and in the steady advance of civilization, enterprise and intelligence over the yet unsettled Territories of the great confederacy The American Continent needs and yearns for population, and in the increase of its people, which is to other nations a source of poverty and embarrassment, it finds its most rapid augmentation of wealth Our government is not compelled to invite a periodical war, just or unjust in order to get rid of its surplus and hungry mouths, or as a political necessity in order to keep brawling agitators from mischief There are certain classes, it is true, mainly imported from British soil, who would rejoice at a war with our old enemy but the better spirit and the sounder sense of the great body of our citizens would deplore such an event as a calamity.

Nevertheless, the fact is undeniable that the United States would in the end be a great gainer by such a war Whatever might be its varying fortunes here and there by land or sea, the inevitable final result would be the annexation to the States of the Union of every foot of territory on the American Continent and the adjacent islands now owing fealty to England It is almost impossible to calculate the enormous advantages that would accrue to the United States from the sole ownership and control of the waters of the St Lawrence, the great fisheries and the ports on this side of the Atlantic, as well as from the development of the hitherto crippled trade and neglected resources of the Canadian provinces These assertions are no assault on the courage and loyalty of the Canadians The citizens of the New Dominion are now supposed to be, and many of them are in reality, opposed to annexation and proud of their relations with the English nation But the experience of history proves that this feeling would speedily die out after the close of a war which could never end but in annexation, and the Candian provinces would before long take position among the most vigorous, earnest and patriotic of the States of the Union

It may be well for the statesmen of England to consider these facts The American nation while desiring peace, is prepared for war Our people are not ignorant of the sufferings of the Revolution but they know its result was the independence of the republic They are aware that the war of 1812 entailed temporary pain and sorrow on the country, but they do not forget that at its termination England was forced to abandon her insolent claim of the right of search They do not close their eyes to the trials of a war with England in these days, but they feel confident that before their arms if once taken up are laid down the Stars and Stripes will float over every foot of American soil from Newfoundland to the Pacific Ocean They have had enough of England's bad faith in the Alabama case, from the building of the privateer by Englishmen down to their threatened violation of the Treaty of Washington, made at England's own solicitation The controversy must be settled at once whether peacefully or by the arbitrament of the sword remains for England to decide

FREEDOM ... HAND ...—The general Amnesty bill in the Senate, on the basis of equal ... rights ... American ... A ... as ...

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THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Herald Special Report from London.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT

"Short, Friendly and General" in Tone.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE SITUATION.

He "Will Not Be Whirled Into War"—Hopes for an Accommodation.

English Press Opinions of the Washington Treaty.

The Paper Declared "Inoperative" Although Negotiated Jointly.

What is Expected from the American Capitol.

The Question of Indirect Damages and Impossibility of Its Reference for Arbitration.

How the British Nation is Excited and Soothed Alternately.

The Profit of Patience as Advised from the Press.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

The following special despatches to the HERALD have been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:—

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1872.

The London *Times* discusses the subject of the Alabama claims and the relations of England towards the United States editorially to day.

The writer of the *Times'* article says:—"The Treaty of Washington has become inoperative for the reason that it is not based on a perfect understanding between the signatory parties. It is with the utmost reluctance that we contemplate the possibility that the reference of this question to an Arbitration Court will come to nothing and that there will remain nothing of the expectations thus raised of a successful issue of the case."

The London *Times* adds:—"England must be extremely moderate. A satisfactory answer from Washington, excluding the American claim for indirect damages from the case cannot be anticipated, and the misunderstanding which will thus be definitively established between Great Britain and the United States can have no sequel but an abandonment of the idea of reference for arbitration."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1872.

The Queen's speech to Parliament in its reference to the Alabama claims is short, friendly and general.

The London *News* says the Queen in her speech on the opening of Parliament to-morrow will express a wish that the arbitration tribunal at Geneva may be able to proceed with its duties "on a basis acceptable to the English government and nation."

A bill for the abolition of the Polynesian coolie slave trade will be introduced in Parliament.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Provocation to the National Excitement.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1872.

The London *Times*, in its editorial leader of Saturday, uses the following language:—"We repudiate the construction which has been put up on the Treaty of Washington in the American case, and must withdraw from arbitration if this construction is insisted on. But this point rectified, we are ready to stand loyally by the treaty."

The "Weeklies" For War and Against.

PERPETUAL MENACE.

The London weekly papers, most of which went to press on Thursday or Friday, about the time the flurry of indignation in the American case culminated, were savage and be licose, especially the Saturday *Review*. The weeklies generally took the ground that "the United States preferred to have no settlement, and wished to hold these Alabama claims as a perpetual menace for political uses."

More Calm After Reflection.

The tone of the city press on the Alabama claims question has slightly moderated to-day. All the journals look forward to the Queen's speech to Parliament to-morrow for a positive announcement of the stand taken by the English government with regard to the American case.

Not Hopeful, and Doubt of a ... Renewal.

The London *Times* to-day is afraid that the attempt to solve the Alabama ... may prove abortive and hopes a ... feelings in America.

The same tone ... the majority of the other ... to-day.

American Propagandism of the Case of the Republic.

[illegible]

Reason and Logic from an Aristocratic Source.

[illegible]

side upon future action. Matters now are in gracious."

Extra Parliamentary Opinion of Indirect Damage.

At a banquet of liberals ... the Right Hon. Peter John Locke King, member of Parliament for East Surrey, presided.

Mr. William McArthur, member of Parliament for Lambeth, made a speech, in which he referred to the Alabama case and ... the United States government ... damages."

Mr. McArthur is a merchant, largely engaged in the Australian trade, having houses in Sydney and Melbourne. He served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex. He is son of the late Rev. John McArthur, a Wesleyan minister in Londonderry, Ireland, and a firm supporter of the Wesleyan cause.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

The Anglo-American Alabama Discussion Watched with Anxiety.

PARIS, Feb. 5, 1872.

Great interest is felt here in the discussion of the Alabama claims now going on in England and the result is awaited with much anxiety.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON

President Grant on the Situation—He Shrinks from the Idea of War—Has Seen Enough of It—Our Prospects in a Fight—England's Commerce at Our Mercy—Our Ports Defensible—Possible Accommodation—Schenck in the Dark—Boutwell Calls It a Job—Butler Disappointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1872.

The tenor of the HERALD's despatch of yesterday in regard to the Geneva Conference complications is abundantly confirmed. Up to this morning nothing had been heard from Minister Schenck of really great moment, but to-day advices were received from him by the State Department. Mr. Schenck says that the attacks of the English newspapers on the American case and especially on the claim for consequential damages were

INSTIGATED BY THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT

to forestall the tory attack on the Treaty of Washington upon the opening of Parliament. In this he has already been anticipated by these despatches, and it is plain from them as well as General Schenck's advices, that Mr. Gladstone fearing that the tories might point to the American demands as evidence that the English liberal administration had been overreached and England betrayed, gave notice through his organs that the American view is not assented to by him, and in this way has endeavored to prevent any movement looking to a vote of want of confidence. But General Schenck indicates a much more important view of this action, and one which completely disposes of the rumors put in circulation by interested persons to the effect that the English press has been used as the vehicle of a grand stock-jobbing enterprise. This is that the tribunal not being in session and the members, unlike jurymen, not being prevented from reading the newspapers, the arbitrators cannot fail to be

INFLUENCED TO OUR PREJUDICE

by the English cry out of indignation against the American argument. General Schenck reports that in English official circles it is not considered that the affair concerns the American government at all. In this he has been completely hoodwinked, and he stands in the peculiar attitude of a Minister who has neither been used by the English government nor our own as the medium of communication, and so, unless the State Department here puts a very unjust interpretation upon his reports of the English view of the situation, he could not be expected to know that the discussion had not been confined to the newspapers, and had been the subject of anxious conferences.

BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

The news has made a profound sensation here and already active Congressmen were on the alert to take advantage of the occasion. General Butler waited patiently throughout the trial contest over the drawing of seats to get in a resolution asking the President if any official information had been received by our government on the subject but he is now uncertain whether he will introduce it, as the exigency which seemed to require a resolution of inquiry seems to have passed. Everywhere in the capital the question was the subject of conversation but the only remarkable opinion was that of Mr. Secretary Boutwell, fresh from his syndicate experiences, who pronounced

THE WHOLE THING A JOB.

The President adheres to his original determination. He said that he saw no occasion for anxiety. He had been thinking very seriously upon the subject, and was desirous of an accommodation. But his mind was clear upon the subject. We had made up our case and it was for the tribunal at Geneva to decide upon its merits. He called attention to the singular fact first published in yesterday's HERALD, that the English had asked our representatives to consider the Confederate loan as a proper claim; yet

SAID THE PRESIDENT,

here were claims which were in direct violation of an especial amendment to the constitution, and which could not be paid without violation of our fundamental law. We had shown no excitement when a claim was made which was in many respects an indignity, an outrage upon our national honor and why should England show temper when we presented a case which was really only the case of one side, and did not impose upon England the change of a law.

AS FOR WAR

the President had no concern. He did not think there was the least danger of war. He had not read the despatches of Schenck, but there certainly would be a ground of compromise when the matter was taken over. As to war, he shrank from it. He had never seen any war which was ... any war agreeable—which was not inexpressible pain. He had been through the Mexican war and ... as we ... now ... He has seen as much of war as any man ... and he knows what it means and he

[illegible]

ness, while as to a land attack we were in no danger. Even if we were whipped in a contest, which could not occur, England would lose more in whipping us than we would in being defeated. As to the suggestion to withdraw

OUR CLAIM FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES

and mention a gross sum which would be received in lieu of all other claims, a suggestion that he had heard as being acceptable to the English authorities, it should be remembered that we did make such a proposition in the discussions of the Commission but it was rejected, so that the present situation is wholly the fault of England. At the same time the President said that while standing firmly where

THE HONOR AND DIGNITY OF THE REPUBLIC

compelled him, and having no anxiety whatever, no one was more anxious to do all that could be done to satisfy the English and allay any excitement. When the case was known to the English people, he felt sure this excitement would die away, that it would not last more than a few days. To this end, as one that would be in the interest of peace and civilization and the happiness of two great nations, he would do everything that could be done with honor, and that the best means of doing so were the subject of his constant thoughts.

Sir John Rose Moving in the Matter.

It is stated that several days ago Sir John Rose telegraphed to a banking house in New York, with which he has business relations, briefly alluding to the Treaty of Washington in the tone of the London press and urging a modification of the American statement of the case as being absolutely necessary to a pacification of the British people and the support of the Ministry; and it is further said that the substance of this telegram has been communicated to certain parties in this city with a view to affect the desired object.

THE FEELING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Violent Tone of the English Press Condemned.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 5, 1872.

The intimation of the English press of the intention of the British government to repudiate the Treaty of Washington excites grave comments here. It is believed that such a violent course would be almost a certain signal for war. The English government, it is thought, will, therefore, pause before consenting to follow public opinion so far as to take so decisive a step. The merchants of Halifax are deeply interested in the treaty.

THE WAR CRY IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

War with England! Glad of it. Will give me a chance to pay off an old grudge on account of their inhumanity and savage treatment to prisoners of war during the American Revolution in which my father for seven years participated in many of the most prominent battles, witnessing and suffering their barbarous treatment to prisoners. My father's account to me when a child is still fresh in my memory, although I am more than three score and ten. I have ever since felt indignant and desirous of seeing them whipped so that they will stay whipped. I was anxious to participate with two elder brothers in the war of 1812 and 1814, but was too young. I sent three sons to fight against the Southern rebellion, instigated and encouraged by England, believing her the joint enemy, and that whipping the rebels was equivalent to defeating the wicked schemes of John Bull.

Your morning's paper has the ring of the right metal on the subject. But if Johnny Bull knows his own interest he will not go to war with Uncle Sam. If he should try another hand I would like to take part. I have very soon got to surrender up my right to an inheritance here, I hope, for a better one, and I feel quite willing to go in defence of my country for the benefit of those I leave behind me. W. H.

FIFTY THOUSAND IRISHMEN READY FOR A FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

If we have a war with England on account of the Alabama claims 50,000 Irishmen in the city of New York would be ready, at twenty-four hours' notice, to fight for the honor of the starry flag; and in every State in the Union there would be such an uprising of Irishmen to rally round President Grant as to strike terror to the hearts of the enemies of our republic. My regiment (Sixty ninth) is ready any moment the country needs its services.

P. J. MORIARTY,
Company H, Sixty-ninth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

ITALY.

Cardinal Antonelli Invalided in Rome.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 5, 1872.

Cardinal Antonelli is sick, but there is nothing in his complaint to excite apprehension.

Personal Intelligence

Count de Monzilly, of France, is staying at the Brevoort House.

Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, is domiciled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor W. P. Hall, of Missouri, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, has quarters at the New York Hotel.

Judge Goldsmith, of Milwaukee, is among the late arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Professor Benjamin Pierce, of the U. S. C. S., is stopping at the Brevoort House.

F. J. Loomis, Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Byron Bradbury, of Maine, is a guest of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel James T. King, of Illinois, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

General James Oakes, of the United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Colonel Wood, of Philadelphia, has rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

In the account of the Lehigh Valley Railroad disaster, among those who were thought to be fatally injured was reported R. H. Gilbert, who was supposed to be Dr. R. H. Gilbert, of this city, who is widely known. It will relieve the anxiety of Dr. Gilbert's friends to know that he was in Albany at the time of the accident before the Joint Railway Committees of the Senate and Assembly with reference to the Atmospheric Railway for Rapid Transit.

NEW YORK CITY.

The first of a series of lectures entitled a "Novelty Course" will be delivered this evening at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth avenue. The lecturer is Dr. Martin Scudder, whose reputation in Brooklyn has obliged his congregation to commence the building of a new church. The subject of the lecture is "Wife, Children, Home."

The reception by the New England Society to-morrow evening will be one of the "society events" of this season. All the members of the Society with their wives and daughters will be present, and some curiosity is felt by many of the modern ... to witness the stately "minuet," which ... only satisfactory effort indulged in by the ... grandame of ye olden time ...

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MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL ITEMS.

[illegible]

ENGLAND

The Republican Movement and Dilke-Radical Demonstration—The Prince of Wales at Prayer—The National Thanksgiving.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1872.

The mass meeting of the republicans and supporters of Sir Charles Dilke will be held to-night in Trafalgar square, as announced. Extensive preparations have been made by the republican leaders and clubs and a grand demonstration is expected.

Fears had been entertained that the authorities might forbid the use of the square for such a purpose, but no notice of prohibition of the assemblage has appeared.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS IN THE SQUARE.

The supporters of Sir Charles Dilke organized a large meeting in Trafalgar square to-night. Fully ten thousand persons are in attendance, but the proceedings are thus far orderly and disturbances are improbable.

THE PROCESSION AND SCENE UNDER MR. ODGER'S PRESIDENCY.

The demonstration in the square by the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke was attended with comparative quiet. A procession numbering at least fourteen thousand persons, many of whom wore Phrygian caps, marched to the square. Numerous red flags were borne throughout the line and the bands played the "Marseillaise."

Mr. Odger presided over the meeting.

THE PRINCE IN PRAYER.

The Prince of Wales attended church at Sandringham yesterday.

TICKETS FOR THANKSGIVING.

The number of seats in St. Paul's on the occasion of the thanksgiving ceremonies is limited to 3,000.

FRANCE.

Resignation of Minister Casimir Perier.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 5, 1872.

The resignation of Minister Casimir-Perier of his portfolio is in the hands of President Thiers. No successor has yet been chosen, but it is expected that the matter will be definitely settled to-morrow.

CABINET CHANGES IMMINENT.

It is stated that M. Lefranc will succeed M. Casimer Perier as Minister of the Interior. M. Louis Joseph Martel is mentioned as the successor of M. Lefranc.

INDEMNITY CASH READY FOR PRUSSIA.

M. Pouyer Quertier is now ready to pay the fourth half milliard of the German war indemnity which is due on the 1st of May.

Tumultuous Scene in the Parliament.

PARIS, Feb. 6, 1872.

The Assembly is engaged in discussing a motion of M. Treveneuc for the establishment of a Provincial Commission to govern the country in case the Assembly is illegally dissolved.

The debate gives rise to tumultuous scenes in the Chamber.

GERMANY.

American Canvass of the Georgia State Bonds Question—Appeal to the President and Congress—Episcopal Enforcement of the Infallibility Dogma.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5, 1872.

The holders of Georgia State bonds have held a meeting here, at which they adopted a resolution regretting the action of the Legislature of that State on the veto of Governor Conley. A committee was appointed to lay the grievances of the bondholders before the President and Congress of the United States and the Governor of Georgia.

INFALLIBILITY IN THE UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of Cologne has ordered four professors of the University to subscribe to the dogma of Papal infallibility, the penalty in case of refusal being excommunication.

SPAIN.

The Condition of Cuba Specially Reported as Hopeful of Royal Triumph—Arrest of Internationalist Agitators—Money Aid to the French People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 5, 1872.

The Captain General of Cuba sends a reassuring despatch to the government here. He says that he has just made a journey through the disaffected districts of the island, and declares that, from personal observation, he is certain the insurrection will be ended by March or April. He makes a requisition for only 2,000 fresh troops from Spain, with which he promises "to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion."

INTERNATIONALIST AGITATORS ARRESTED.

Investigation has led to the discovery that the disturbances at Barcelona and elsewhere were fomented by the International Society, and many members of the organization are now under arrest.

CITIZEN AID TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Subscriptions have been opened here to aid the people of France in the payment of the war indemnity to Germany.

SWITZERLAND.

Genuine Democracy Protests Against Deported Communism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERNE, Feb. 5, 1872.

A despatch from Berne says the Swiss federal government has forwarded to the French authorities a protest against the deportation of communists into Switzerland.

INDIA.

Savage Punishment—General Rose's Conduct Exceeded by a Deputy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4, 1872.

Deputy Commissioner Cowan has ordered fifty of the Kooka mutineers to be blown from the mouths of cannon.

MURDEROUS KU KLUX

An Armed Band After Hanging a Negro Take Possession of a Train of Cars and Fire on the Passengers and Engineer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1872.

Aaron A. Lyon, formerly of this city but now representing several houses in Memphis, gives the following account of some Ku Klux operations which came under his observation while on his way to this city from Memphis:—At Brownsville, Tenn., on Friday, a band of Ku Klux had just hung a negro whose dead body was placed on a train accompanied by a brother and sister and some friends of the deceased. About the same time ... by a hundred Ku Klux ... armed ...

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AUSTRALASIA.

Herald Special Report from the British Colonies.

Government Statements, Financial and Political—The Gold Fields, New Mines, Large Nuggets and Agricultural Prospects—Telegraph Extension—University Education.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

By steamship from Sydney, New South Wales, to San Francisco and thence overland by telegraph, we have the following special despatch to the HERALD from our correspondents in Australia:—

SYDNEY, Dec. 23, 1871.

In New South Wales the loss of the steamship Rangoon has proved a great inconvenience to commercial men.

The Colonial Treasurer made his financial statement on the 6th inst.

The estimated surplus at the end of 1871 was £58,000 sterling, without fresh taxation.

There are reports of an extraordinary yield of gold in the Cambaoora mines.

A large area of rich tin bearing land has been taken up at Capes Creek.

The Solicitor General introduced a bill into the Assembly which enables a married woman to acquire and hold property.

No progress has yet been made with the new Land bill in the Legislature.

There is a strong feeling in favor of the separation of Riverina district.

An extensive copper mine has been discovered near to Bourke.

Michael Chapman has been re-elected Mayor of Sydney.

The submarine cable from Java to Port Darwin was successfully laid on the 20th of November. It is working well.

A New Guinea exploring expedition is contemplated.

The Agricultural Society has selected from the exhibits of the last Metropolitan show thirty-three fleeces of wool to be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, New York.

VICTORIA.

Mr. Childers has been appointed temporarily Agent General of the colony in England. Rook Verdon has resigned office.

George Mackle died on the 12th of December.

The total cessation of Sunday trains on the railroads is causing much inconvenience.

Treasurer Rosewax, who absconded was captured in Fiji and sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment.

The vine disease is appearing in the vicinity of Melbourne.

The government has threatened the University with Parliamentary interference next session, in order to bring its management more into consonance with the sentiments of the present age.

QUEENSLAND.

The struggle between the contending parties in the Assembly shows no signs of abatement. A governmental crisis is evident. Mr. Forbes, Speaker of the Assembly, met with an accident, causing fracture of one of his arms. There have been rich discoveries of copper ore in the Mount Perry district.

The Governor is visiting the Southern districts.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the construction of a telegraph line to the gulf.

A murder has been committed on board the emigrant ship Royal Dane, from London.

The South Australia elections for members of the new Parliament are proceeding.

A gold nugget over a pound in weight has been found at the Ulaloo diggings.

The new gold field discoveries are causing great excitement.

Good reports have come in from the transcontinental telegraph line constructors.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

An American Coaling Station at Paga Paga—Sugar, Cotton and Coffee Fields.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1872.

The Australian mail steamship Nevada on her last outward passage from Honolulu stopped at the splendid harbor of Paga Paga, in the Island of Tutuila, one of the Navigator group.

Mr. William H. Webb, who was on board the steamer, made arrangements with the Chief of the island for the establishment of a coaling station there for the San Francisco and New Zealand line of steamers.

A California company has purchased 90,000 acres of land on the same island for the purpose of establishing a colony to cultivate sugar, cotton and coffee.

THE MUD RUN ACCIDENT.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in Mauch Chunk.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Feb. 5, 1872.

The Coroner's jury to-day on the Lehigh Valley Railroad accident returned a verdict that the deceased passengers came to their deaths by an unavoidable and unforeseen accident caused by the breaking of a rail.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Samuel A. Parker, State Treasurer of Rhode Island, died yesterday morning of pneumonia, at his residence, in Newport, R. I.

The Grand Duke and party drove around Memphis yesterday, and last evening attended an impromptu hop at the Peabody Hotel.

The weather in California is exceedingly favorable for the crops. The thermometer has not fallen below forty-six nor risen above seventy two this winter.

A grand temperance celebration, comprising one meeting in the South and one in the West, Division, will occur in Chicago February 22, in honor of the new Temperance law.

The investigation by the California legislative committee into the matters connected with the building of the new City Hall fully exculpates the Commissioners from the charges of extravagance or mismanagement.

The United States steamer Guerriere arrived at Fortress Monroe from Norfolk last evening, with the remains of the late General Robert Anderson, which will be landed to-day and turned over to General Barry.

A petition was presented in the Massachusetts House of Assembly yesterday, by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke and others, for a declaratory statute that women are entitled to hold office in the Commonwealth.

In the case of Hugh McGee, on trial in Utica, N. Y., for killing Thomas Rawlands at a picnic green of the Chamberlain Zouaves last summer, the jury last evening brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Judge Doolittle will pronounce the sentence this morning.

Addison Berge, ex-member of the Missouri Legislature, was stabbed and killed by Dr. Johnson ... last Friday. The affray grew out of some remarks made by Berge to Johnson's wife about watering her pony at a spring on Berge's place. Johnson surrendered himself.

The woollen mill and boarding house of C. ... Aldrich & Son, at Granby, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $25,000; insured for $15,400 in the Andes and Amazon Insurance Companies, ... Cincinnati Exchange, of Boston, First National, of Worcester, and Allemania, of Cleveland.

The cooper shop, carpenter shop, barrel shed and a large stable belonging to Best & Co.'s Empire Brewery, Milwaukee, together with 1,000 empty kegs and a large pile of staves, were burned this morning, also a number of small wooden dwellings adjoining. Loss $25,000; covered by insurance.

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THE JAPANESE IN UTAH.

Minister De Long and the Embassy Having a Partial Rest—Yamada, the Generalissimo of the Japanese Army, and Other Gallant Orientals Taking a Sleighride—A New and Delightful Sensation—The Mormon Convention.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 5, 1872.

The Japanese Embassy remained in perfect quiet to-day, all public ceremonial having been postponed at their request, as they were fatigued after their journey from the Pacific coast, and some of their members being indisposed, those who were well indulged for the first time in their lives in a sleigh ride. Albeit the snow was thin and the sleighing poor enough, yet the merry jingle of the bells, the brilliant atmosphere and the swift and exhilarating motion of the sleighs combined to make up a decidedly joyous, gay and novel entertainment. The Japs wore fur caps and coats and seemed not to feel the keen air. They all expressed themselves delighted with the new experience and sleigh riding is all the rage with the Orientals.

To-day, General Morrow and Doctor Vallum, accompanied by a few gentlemen paid an informal visit to Minister De Long, who presented Yamada, the General in Chief of the Japanese Army, a young and intelligent prince who won his position by fighting. Gen Morrow welcomed the Generalissimo and invited him to visit Camp Douglass to inspect the troops, arms and camp. Yamada was delighted and indulged in reminiscences of his warlike exploits.

The programme is to pay a visit to-morrow to the Embassy and subsequently have the public reception at the City Hall. General Morrow and officers in full uniform will afterwards pay their respects together with the United States officials. On Wednesday or Thursday the Embassy with their distinguished guests will visit Camp Douglass under an escort of Second cavalry, under Major Gordon, and be received with a salute and military honors. A review and drill will be held and a Gatling gun exhibited. The United States authorities will pay every respect in their power to the Embassy. The railroad blockade which grows worse daily, may detain them here for weeks much to their disappointment and regret, as they are anxious to reach Washington, conclude their business and sail for Europe, as they wish to reach home in a year.

The election of a Constitutional Convention passed off quietly, the Mormons alone voting, it being a Church movement.

The vote is probably very large. The Gentiles paid no attention to the farce. Some Jack Mormons elected delegates.

Judge McKean's endorsement is signed by about two thousand (not twelve thousand) and mining camps are yet to be heard from. No trains from the East for sixteen days, and none moving on the Union Pacific Road on Western division. Great suffering of the passengers is apprehended unless some aid reaches them.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN BROOKLYN.

The Opening of Atlantic Avenue Tunnel.

The proposition of an underground railroad is again being agitated in Brooklyn. The matter has been taken hold of by some capitalists, who have employed an engineer to estimate upon the cost and feasibility of their plans. A delegation of these gentlemen called upon Mayor Powell yesterday, and they discussed the project over at length. The Mayor fully concurred with their views. They proposed to reopen the Atlantic avenue tunnel, which runs from the Atlantic street ferry up to Boerum street. From that point they proposed to construct a depressed road, which is to run to East New York. It is proposed to construct an underground road under Flatbush avenue, and this road is to run to Prospect Park, and then connect with an overland road. The boats are to run on the South ferry so as accommodate the trains on the road. The road is to be used for freight between the hours of eleven P. M. and five o'clock A. M., and for passengers during the day. The cost of the Atlantic street road, from the South ferry to East New York, is estimated at $125,000. Where it is strictly under ground the cost is estimated at $200,000 a mile. It is claimed that a road of this kind will greatly enhance the value of the real estate of the city. The Atlantic street property owners would, of course, oppose the opening of the Atlantic avenue tunnel, as they have paid considerable to have it closed.

RAPID TRANSIT AND THE CITIZENS' REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of Ninety have arranged for a hearing before the Joint Committee on Railroads of both Houses of the Legislature this afternoon, to settle at once the great, important question of quick transit from Harlem to the City Hall. A large delegation of leading citizens goes up to Albany on the half past ten o'clock train to-morrow, from Grand Central depot, including John T. Daly, Henry Clews, Lewis Ballard, John H. Strahan, Allan Hay, John D. McKenzie, W. H. Cheesebrough, John McDonald, William M. Hoes, William R. Bergholz, J. Hilton Scribner, Charles H. Hamilton, George Hoffman, A. W. Greenleaf, Myer Stern, Cyrus Clark, Charles Spear, Mathew Bird, R. W. Townsend and John Foley, President of the Committee of Ninety.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 5—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, 92¾ a 92⅞ for the account. American securities closed—Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, 92⅞; 1867, 92⅞; ten-forties, 91⅛.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—United States five-twenty bonds, 96⅞ a 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 5.—French rentes, 56f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—5 P. M.—Cotton closed strong, middling uplands, 11⅛d. a 11⅛d., middling Orleans 11⅜d. a 11½d. The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales, including 8,000 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton at sea nearly due from Savannah or Charleston at 11⅜d. Sales on ship named at New Orleans at 11¼d.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Feb. 5.—Cotton active; tres ordinaire, 135f.; low middlings, 138f. a 139f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—Noon.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—5 P. M.—Bacon 37s. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Cloverseed, 36s. a 38s. per cwt. for American red.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 5—5 P. M.—Tallow, 40s. 3d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—Petroleum, 46f. for standard white.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Thuringia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half past nine o'clock in the morning.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Adjourned Meeting Yesterday—Another Large Appropriation to Pay Claims

Commissioner Van Nort Cheered by the Audience.

COMPTROLLER GREEN SLOW BUT SURE.

A Supplementary Audit Bill Sent to the Legislature.

Pay Rolls of the Fire and Police Departments.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit was held yesterday afternoon, at the Comptroller's office. The attendance of the public was larger than at any previous meeting. As Commissioner Van Nort passed through to the Comptroller's office he was loudly cheered by the audience. There were present, also, President Bell, of the Department of Charities; President Hitchman and Commissioner Hennessy, of the Fire Department. There was considerable feeling throughout the whole proceedings by the members of the Board, and at the conclusion of several of the speeches of the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, he was loudly applauded. The Comptroller put his views forward very calmly and seemed only desirous of "making haste slowly." It will be seen that he has forwarded another audit bill for the approval of the Legislature. It will, however, not delay the payment of the claims.

Captain Thorne and a body of police were again in attendance.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Clerk and approved.

The COMPTROLLER—I present, in accordance with the requirements of law, the pay rolls of the large pipe men for audit. I think that the Board should look at the law and see what its provisions in this respect are. The Comptroller read:—"Every bill, account and claim presented to said Board, except for salaries and wages, shall be read aloud by the Clerk of said Board at the time of presentation, and the same shall lie on the table for five days thereafter for objections."

Commissioner VAN NORT said that he would move that the nature of the pay rolls, the amount required and by whom certified, and this be read aloud by the Clerk. This motion was agreed to, and the Clerk read aloud the following pay rolls, giving the summaries as comprised within the above motion:—

CLAIMS.

Pay roll of engineers and laborers up to December 31	$25,606 25
Pay rolls up to January 15	7,442 25

Pay rolls, amount of which has been advanced by Tappen and Williams:—

Pipe layers, August	$56,774 33
Pipe layers, September	61,627 25
Pipe layers, October	58,333 49
Engineers and Axemen	12,307 61
Men on line of Croton Aqueduct:—	
Pay roll, August	7,355 25
Pay roll, September	7,624 94
Pay roll, October	7,485 83
Pay roll, November	6,689 63
Cleaning public office, August	2,738 00
Pay roll, August	1,659 00
Pay roll, September	3,640 00
BOARD OF HEALTH.	
Pay roll, November	4,091 66
Pay roll, December	7,047 60
Advanced for street cleaning	40,000 00

Commissioner VAN NORT—Mr. Comptroller, these pay rolls are properly certified?

The COMPTROLLER—They have been properly certified, but these are a class of pay rolls that are outside of the audit of the Board.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I move that the rolls, if properly certified by the Comptroller, be paid.

Agreed to.

FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I have the pleasure of presenting the pay rolls of the Department of Police for the month of December, and it found correct I move that they be allowed. I presented a similar claim from the Fire Department.

The COMPTROLLER—If the claims are to be examined by this office the Board will probably communicate to me some method by which they are to be certified. If I understand the meaning of the motion of the Commissioner of Public Works, it is that the claims be audited by the Comptroller and paid.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I mean that if there is certain evidence of these rolls of the Departments of Fire and Police being correct that the Comptroller pay under the requisition these rolls.

The COMPTROLLER—It has not been the custom of the Comptroller to pay these rolls. A deposit was placed to their credit at the bank.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I make a motion only as to the claims of 1871. I merely desire to provide the means for the payment of the Fire and Police Departments, for the city is dependent upon these for protection from fire and crime. If possible, I should like to see these claims audited and allowed to-day. (Applause.)

The COMPTROLLER—I presume that the Board has a duty to perform in the auditing and allowing of these claims, and therefore I still desire that the Board should prescribe some method as to the auditing and allowing of these claims, on a subsequent examination, and thus ascertain whether they are correct or not. The proposal imposes upon a third person the duty of auditing and allowing these claims. I have no idea as to their correctness, but I have no desire to throw any question upon them. It has not been usual for this Department to audit and pay these claims. I should much prefer that the claims be laid upon the table, and let them be properly audited. Then let the Board pass finally upon them. It seems to me that this course is more in accordance with the way in which business has been done here. Our audit is merely a conditional audit now. Until the Board decides upon some method of audit it will not be possible for these claims to be satisfactorily passed upon.

Commissioner VAN NORT—We have passed upon claims already of a similar character.

The COMPTROLLER—If the Commissioner of Public Works had understood what had been done he would see that there is an essential difference. The rolls that are submitted have been duly examined before they were paid by this Department. If we are to have an audit I prefer that it be done according to law. I think we had better do it in some defined way.

Commissioner STEBBINS—Has the Comptroller any suggestion to make, or any mode of audit in his mind that he could tell the Board about?

The COMPTROLLER—I think the law defines some method by which these claims should be audited and allowed.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I take it that the Comptroller would not pay anything that he did not find correct. That before he paid this he would consult the Board again. I would suggest that the Comptroller devote one-twelfth of the appropriation due to these departments to the payment of these pay rolls. What I desire is that these men should have their money. If the Comptroller desires that the claims shall lay over one day I have no objection to it.

The COMPTROLLER still pressed for the Board to define some method of audit.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I would like to ask the Comptroller whether there has not been a requisition from these departments presented to the Department of Finance for the payment of these rolls.

The CLERK—There was no appropriation for last year, and, therefore, no requisition could be made.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I press my motion that the Clerk read the particulars of these rolls and that the Board proceed to pass upon them.

The COMPTROLLER—At the last meeting it was decided that the claims be sent in to the Board. Now we have twenty or thirty pay rolls put in at this meeting and are asked to pass on them now. I don't think that is the way to do our business. I move that we pass upon them on another day, after they have been audited.

Commissioner STEBBINS—We are all desirous of discharging our duty [illegible] should be referred for examination [illegible] Board should decide. I would suggest [illegible] Commissioner of Public Works that [illegible] that we pass upon them [illegible]. The President, I am sure, will [illegible] the audit with as much expedition as possible.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I have no objection [illegible] a day [illegible]. I intend to move that when this Board adjourns it does so to meet again to-morrow. (Cheers.)

The motion that the pay rolls of the Fire and Police Departments [illegible] was carried.

[illegible]

Commissioner STEBBINS spoke at length of his desire to do his duty to the Board. He was quite as anxious as the Commissioner of Public Works and was quite as zealous in his desire to do the business of this Board. [illegible]

[illegible]

He did not wish to inconvenience the President of the Board. If the Comptroller desired to [illegible] to audit these claims he would take hold of them and audit them. I object to acquiesce in the motion that we meet at the call of the chair. These men, he thought, ought to have their money.

The motion was put and carried, Commissioner Van Nort voting that the next meeting be at the call of the chair. Two votes were in the affirmative and the President declared the amendment of Commissioner Stebbins carried.

Commissioner VAN NORT protested against the [illegible] and said that the law required a concurrent vote.

THE COMPTROLLER'S [illegible]

The COMPTROLLER submitted the following correspondence:—

To Hon. JOHN K. PORTER and Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Counsel of Board of Apportionment and Audit:—

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Apportionment and Audit desires your opinion on various questions relating to the construction of chapter 9, of the laws of 1872, and in order that there may be no delay in the execution of its pressing business, will you kindly inform me as to the prerequisite to the audit of any bill, account or claim, other than for salaries or wages, under this act, or, in other words, what acts are to be performed or done before the Board can proceed to audit these bills. I trust you will favor this Board with your opinion on this and other points involved in the act as early as practicable, and am yours respectfully,

A. W. GREEN,

Comptroller of the city of New York, and Chairman of the Board of Apportionment and Audit.

OPINION OF JUDGES PIERREPONT AND PORTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

To THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT:—

In reply to the questions propounded in your letter of this date (of which the above is a copy) we, the undersigned, counsel to said Board, answer:—

First—That public notice of the time and place of every meeting of the Board of Audit must be given, and such public notice must be given a reasonable time before each meeting.

Second—That every bill, account and claim (except for salaries and wages) must be read aloud in full by the Clerk of the Board at the time of presentation, and that each bill so read must lie upon the table for a day after such presentation before the same is acted upon by the Board of Audit.

Third—That the statute also requires that the Clerk shall, on the day of the presentation of any claim, enter in a suitable book a minute of the general nature of the bill or claims (except for salaries and wages), specifying the amounts thereof and the items of the same when practicable; but a full copy of the bill, account or claims need not be entered on such book.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOHN K. PORTER.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The PRESIDENT read the following letter of counsel as to special legislation:—

To THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT:—

We, the undersigned, counsel to your honorable Board, after examination of the law of 1872, passed January 30, 1872, are of opinion that grave questions may arise as to the construction and effect of said act, the effect of which may be to embarrass and delay its execution. Special matters may arise which will make it necessary to apply to the Legislature for a supplementary act.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOHN K. PORTER.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTARY AUDIT BILL.

Commissioner VAN NORT said that he had received a draft of the above bill that day from the Comptroller. He desired that in the clause "the Comptroller may pay" that the word "shall" be substituted for the word "may." This was agreed to:—

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act relating to appropriations and deficiencies in the city and county of New York and the audit and payment of salaries and claims in said city and county," passed January 30, 1872.

The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1.—The estimate authorized by the first section of the act hereby amended may be at made one or more times in such form as the Board therein mentioned may provide, and nothing in this or in said section contained shall affect the power of any department of the said city or other body to proceed with and execute works of a permanent character which it is authorized by laws now in force to proceed with and execute, nor prevent the said Comptroller from raising the moneys required for the payment for such permanent works under existing laws.

SEC. 2.—It is hereby provided and declared that the second section of said act shall not apply to any claim for which a sufficient appropriation remained unexpended at the date of the passage of said act, and further, that the said Board may audit and allow and the said Comptroller shall pay the claims specified in the said second section, notwithstanding they may be in excess of any sum or sums appropriated and set apart to any of the departments or for any of the purposes of the said city or county, under and pursuant to chapter 583 of the Laws of 1871. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require the said Comptroller to pay out of the proceeds of bonds authorized by said second section any claims or amounts that may lawfully be paid out of the avails of bonds or stocks heretofore by any law authorized, or out of the avails of taxation, or from any special or trust funds.

SEC. 3.—The third section of the said act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4.—This act shall take effect immediately.

Commissioner STEBBINS moved the following resolution, and it was adopted:—

Whereas this Board is advised by its counsel that grave questions may arise as to the construction and effect of some of the provisions of the act relating to appropriations and deficiencies in the city and county of New York (ch. 9, Laws of 1872), the effect of which may be to embarrass and delay its execution, and that the speediest method to obtain the ends apparently intended to be secured by the act will be to apply to the Legislature for a supplementary act; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board do approve the draft act, amendatory of said chapter 9, herewith submitted, and respectfully recommend its passage by the Legislature of the State.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Commissioner BELL addressed the Board as to the legality of the Board of Audit repaying any advances for out-door relief to those parties who might advance the money until the Comptroller was in a position to pay it.

In reply to this the COMPTROLLER said he could no doubt arrange it satisfactorily with Commissioner Bell in the course of the day.

THE CROTON WATER POLICE.

A memorial from the above police was read, asking for awards of pay. It appeared that the pay rolls were yet with the Department of Public Works, but Commissioner VAN NORT promised that they should be sent to the Comptroller in the course of a few days.

The CLERK then began to read, item by item, all charitable institution claims, reading the name of each child and other particulars.

The COMPTROLLER said this was required by law. At six o'clock Mr. Storrs gave in by weakness of voice, and the Board adjourned until Wednesday, at three o'clock.

WRECK OF THE WANDO.

The Last of a Noted Blockade Runner—The Steamer Wando Waterlogged and Abandoned by Her Crew off Chesapeake Bay.

On Sunday morning last, as the steamer Champion, of the New York and Charleston line, was passing Chesapeake, about forty miles south of the Delaware lightship, the crew sighted a low-rigged steamer, apparently waterlogged, lying off the coast. A high wind prevailed at the time, and in consequence there was a very heavy sea, but Captain Lockwood bore down to the sinking vessel to render any assistance that might be necessary. On coming nearer he found he had been anticipated, for the steamer Cleopatra, of the Alexandre line, bound south, had already come to the rescue and taken on board the crew of the disabled ship. When the Champion came alongside a line was made fast to the Wando, which was found to be the name of the vessel. Not a soul was on board, the crew having abandoned her, and not a moment too soon, for the water was pouring in upon the decks and cabins, so that she was liable to sink at any moment, and Captain Lockwood thinks she must have foundered immediately after the Champion bore away. The Wando was a low, rakish steamer, of English build, with every facility for speed, and the captain and mate of the Champion both agreed that she had been a blockade runner, judging from her general appearance. No indication could be found explaining her sudden destruction.

Yesterday a HERALD reporter learned some interesting particulars relative to her past history and her present ownership. She was one of the numerous steamers built upon the Clyde during the civil war to run the blockade of the Southern ports. After making one or two very successful trips, and having gained a reputation as a noted runner, she was captured by a United States man-of-war and taken to this port. After lying in the Navy Yard some time work was found for the Wando to do; but at the close of the war she was again sent to the Navy Yard, where she was sold to Mr. Wells, President of the Western Transportation Company.

For some unaccountable reason Mr. Wells, after purchasing the vessel, allowed her to remain idle, and for more than five years she has not made a single trip or been employed upon service of any kind. About a month ago Mr. Wells sold the Wando to the Spanish house of Rivera & Co., who were looking out for a swift steamer to ply between New York and Havana and carry a general cargo. When Rivera & Co. procured the vessel she was subjected to a thorough overhauling, and on being examined by a government engineer, preparatory to her first trip, was pronounced to be sound in every particular and in good order and condition. On Friday last she started from pier No. 2 with her first cargo, consisting of 80,000 feet of lumber and a large quantity of miscellaneous goods. The crew consisted of the captain, A. D. Lozier, and thirty men all told. Rivera & Co. had every confidence in the vessel, and were considerably astonished yesterday morning when the purser of the Champion brought them the news of the loss. The Wando was of 682 tons burden, lying low in the water, as blockade runners generally do, and was one of the best vessels of her class. The loss upon the cargo and ship is fully covered by insurance, and the owners will sustain no further damage than a temporary interference with their trade. It is more than probable that the vessel has sunk ere this; and so ends the career of a noted blockade runner.

LONG ISLAND SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.

The Sportsman's Club of Long Island held their regular [illegible] meeting last evening, at O'Connor's rooms, in East Fourteenth street, the President, Recorder John K. Hackett, presiding. The Treasurer's report, which was embodied in that of the Executive Committee, showed the financial condition of the club to be in a most favorable condition. After the nomination of the following gentlemen to fill the various offices of the organization for the ensuing year the meeting adjourned:—For President, John K. Hackett; for Vice President, George G. [illegible]; for Treasurer, William M. Jenner; for Secretary, W. R. Beebe; for Counsel, John E. [illegible]; Executive Committee, George G. [illegible], Charles Banks and [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

The reward of $271 and then made their escape. Since the occurrence the detectives have been in quest of the offenders, and yesterday Officers Irving and Bryan succeeded in arresting one of them, the one who grabbed the articles from the window after it had been broken, and took him to the Tombs Police Court, where he gave the name of John [illegible]. A [illegible] for a [illegible] was committed in default of bail.

THE PANORMO MURDER.

The Inquest Before Coroner Jones—Testimony of Miller, "The Man With the Light Coat," and Others.

The inquest touching the mysterious manner of the taking off of Professor Panormo, who was robbed and mortally wounded on Park avenue, corner of Oxford street, on the night of January 23, was resumed before Coroner Jones and a jury in the County Court House, Brooklyn, yesterday.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness called was John McGlashen, who deposed that he was a driver on the Vanderbilt avenue line of cars, and passed the corner of Oxford street, near where Panormo was struck, at twelve minutes before ten o'clock on the night of the murder, but did not see anything to attract his attention on the trip.

George Miller, who was arrested on suspicion, was then called to the stand, and testified as follows:—I am a peddler of vegetables and fruit, and worked for John Bell; have been in his employ for fourteen years off and on; on the night of January 23, at half-past eight o'clock, I was in Beechman's in Myrtle avenue near Navy street; I asked the time of Mr. Beechman's son; the boy said the clock was too fast by his watch; the clock was on the way to the barroom; could not say whether he said it was ten o'clock or it wanted five minutes of ten; witness thanked him then and went off; went right down Navy street to Park avenue; there was no one with him at the time; went up Park avenue, on the right hand going east; met only one man on the way, that was on the corner of Canton street; could not say who the man was or anything about him; walked until I came to Oxford street, when I saw a man trying to lift another up, who asked me to assist him; I said "Certainly," and did so; thought the man was was bleeding was tipsy at first; helped him to lead the man over to the drug store of Dr. Marvin, when we asked if he could do anything for him; he said "No, you [illegible] go for a policeman and a doctor;" the man who first had Mr. Panormo in hand then [illegible] started for home; I left behind me the wounded man, the druggist and a third person, who came at that moment; [illegible] of the drug store, going on a little way I met a young fellow standing in a doorway, who said to me "Hallo! where are you going?" "I am going home," said I; [illegible] there was a man hurt down the street, and I then went home; I smoked a pipe when I got home and then went to bed; I left the house about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning to go to work; between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday morning witness continued, I visited the stable corner of Marcy and Myrtle avenues, and went to New York, and took the horse and wagon with me; George and Edward Hart came out with me, a young man who worked with me also got into the wagon and went to New York with me, the Hart brothers got off corner of York and Tillary streets; I went to a place in Pike street, near the river, and bought some produce, and thence to Washington Market; then I came home, crossing the Fulton ferry about twelve o'clock; driving home I went down Raymond street, Park avenue, and from there to my house, where remained about a quarter of an hour, after which he drove the cart to the "bosses" and unloaded it; then took the Myrtle avenue car and went over to New York and took the Eighth avenue cars to Twenty-eighth street, where I got out; I walked to Ninth avenue up the latter street, passing through Ninth avenue a couple of blocks; passed down to Eighth avenue, where I took the cars and rode down to Barclay street; then walked to the Fulton ferry, which I crossed; rode home then, and remained in the house that night; I bought the "stuff" on Wednesday to sell, but did not dispose of it as the day was cold and I was afraid it would freeze; it was about a quarter past eight o'clock in the evening when I got home, my wife was in; I had no business in making that tour to New York; just went over there for exercise, to pass away the time; I had not been there for some time; I did not stop to take a drink; am not in the habit of drinking; did not speak to anybody, nor see anybody that I knew while travelling in New York; did not hand anybody anything from the time I went until I came back, nor did anybody take anything from me; don't recollect whether I told my wife about the wounded man; I had no watch about me when I came up and found the man helping the injured party on his feet; I had $22 and some odd cents of my own money.

Abram Stultz testified that he was a driver on the Vanderbilt avenue line, and that he passed the corner of Park avenue and Cumberland street on the night in question, at about ten o'clock, neither heard nor saw any disturbance.

Detective Charles Videty testified that he had made an inspection of the ground where Panormo was supposed to have been assaulted; on Park avenue, near the corner of Oxford street, he found blood stains alongside of a tree and upon the opposite sidewalk; then he went through the avenue to Cumberland street, and about fifty feet up that street, on the west side of Cumberland street, where all further trace of blood was lost.

Miss Annie A. Miller testified that she lived with the last witness, but was not married to him; he had told her that he had seen a man lying on the curbstone wounded, and remarked that "drink is an awful thing." Her testimony was otherwise unimportant. The inquest was then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

Among the witnesses sworn was Henry Bowen, of the *Daily Union*, who was questioned as to what information he had on the subject, when he admitted that he had no information that would throw light upon the case, and he did not designate the words that appeared upon his bulletin, connecting the name of Register McLaughlin with the murder.

Register HUGH McLAUGHLIN, who was present during the inquest, arose at this point and said he would like, "as a gentleman and citizen," to ask the witness (Mr. Bowen) what person was referred to "when the name of McLaughlin was placed on the bulletin" or published in the *Union* on Saturday last?

The reply was, "I suppose it referred to you."

"Then, will you be kind enough," asked the Boss, "to state what reasons you had for mixing my name up in connection with the Panormo murder? State what I had to do with it."

"Can't," was the rejoinder of the witness.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN then addressed the Court in denunciation of the course of the Brooklyn press in coupling respectable names with the tragedy.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A pigeon match, $100, at twenty-one birds, between Philip Schindler and David Robinson, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, find and trap for each other, Long Island rules to govern, came off yesterday afternoon at Fort Hamilton, which was won by Schindler, who beat his opponent four birds. The shooting was stopped at the nineteenth pigeon, as it was impossible at that time for Robinson to make a tie, winning being impossible.

The weather was very favorable for the sport, there being little wind, and for so fine a day the shooting was poor. Robinson "out-birded" Schindler, but the latter was far the best marksman, and his winning gave great satisfaction to his backers and the majority of the lookers-on. The brother of Robinson trapped for him, and his manner and language during the match were not at all admired by the spectators. There was a great deal more wrangling on both sides than was necessary or pleasant, and we would advise these gentlemen not to make any further matches until they have better control of their tempers.

The shooting took place in a field immediately in the rear of the fort and alongside of the stables of Captain Graham's flying artillery, Company K. The place is admirably suited for sports of this character. The betting was very small on the match, as Schindler's friends were not disposed to lay $50 against $100 when offered by the Robinson party.

Humphrey Hafsborn was referee, and Daniel Greene and John Tester judges—the former for Schindler and the latter for Robinson.

The spectators numbered about one hundred and fifty, comprising "all sorts." The Brooklyn Boss was there, in company with Brown and several other prominent politicians; then there were publicans and their patrons, a few of the flying artillery, some drummer boys and buglers, together with the indispensable ornament to all such promiscuous gatherings—the bummer. The boundary of eighty yards was recognized by a score or more of "pot hunters," who surrounded the grounds at equal distances, gun in hand, and they did not let a bird escape. A missed bird from the trap was fired at by half a dozen of the outsiders, by in what direction he would; and there was more amusement afforded by these fellows than there was in witnessing the match. The following are the details of

THE SHOOTING.

ROBINSON.

1—A slow incoming bird; missed. This was an easy bird.

2—A quartering bird to the left; hit hard, but escaped.

3—A quartering bird to the right; well killed.

4—A driving bird; killed instantly. A good shot.

5—A quartering bird to the left; missed.

6—A fast driving bird; missed.

7—A quartering bird to the right; missed.

8—A slow, towering bird; easily killed.

9—A driving bird; missed.

10—A quartering bird to the right; killed very prettily.

11—A driving bird; hit, but escaped. A miss.

12—A quartering bird to the right; instantly killed.

13—A driving bird; well killed. As soon as he fell he was knocked nearly to pieces.

14—A driving bird; well killed.

15—A driving bird; hit hard, but escaped. A miss.

16—A driving bird; missed.

17—A driving bird; quickly killed. A capital shot.

18—A low driving bird; missed.

19—A quartering bird to the right; missed.

SCHINDLER.

1—A driving bird; hit, but flew out of bounds. A miss.

2—A fast driving bird; missed. The bird was white and hard to hit while flying close to the snow.

3—A driving bird; hit hard, but fell out of bounds. A miss.

4—A driving bird; killed well. A capital shot.

5—A quartering bird to the right; wing broke; half rose and killed.

6—A driving bird; instantly killed. A good shot.

7—A quartering bird to the right; hit hard, gathered and killed.

8—A quartering bird to the right; well killed.

9—A driving bird; missed.

10—A driving bird; killed instantly. A capital shot.

11—A quartering bird to the right; well killed.

12—A quartering bird to the right; quickly killed.

13—A driving bird; knocked down; it got up again and afterwards fell and was retrieved by a dog.

14—A driving bird; killed quickly.

15—A quartering bird to the right; missed.

16—A quartering bird to the right; missed.

17—A quartering bird to the right; missed.

18—A quartering bird to the left; quickly killed.

19—A quartering bird to the right; instantly killed.

[illegible]

JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY.

Two of the Friends of the People Indicted and Arrested.

Ex-Senator Genet and Tom C. Fields in the Same Boat with the Ex-Boss.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

The proceedings of the Court of General Sessions on Saturday last—Judge Bedford presiding—were fully reported in the HERALD of the following day. Twenty-three indictments, it was stated, had been found by the Grand Jury, the same having been handed to the Court and record made. The proper legal proceedings for the arrest of the parties so indicted were promptly taken, the partial result of which is seen in the arrest of Harry Genet, the ex-"boss" on the small scale of the uptown ring of small-beer politicians, and of the uncorrupted and incorruptible Tom C. Fields. The indictment against

HARRY GENET,

charges that gentleman with forgery in the third degree. The warrant for his arrest was issued immediately after the presentments in court of Judge Bedford's Grand Jury on Saturday last; but justice was tempered with mercy on that occasion and the Sheriff refrained from causing his arrest on Saturday for the reason set forth in the HERALD'S report of the proceedings referred to. Mr. Genet, soon after his arrest, early in the afternoon of yesterday, by the Sheriff, was brought into court on habeas corpus, applied for by his counsel, Nelson J. Waterbury. On application, Judge Barnard admitted the ex-Senator to bail in $10,000—$5,000 on each indictment. Oliver Charlick was bondsman.

TOM C. FIELDS.

Next in the order of Grand Jury presentment and arrest by the Sheriff was presented to Judge Barnard immediately after the new departure of his fellow patriot and friend, Genet, Thomas C. Fields. He is charged on two indictments—one for felony the other for bribery. The same process was gone through to bring him into Court as that pursued in the case of Genet, and Judge Barnard was still present, but in a private room, to admit him to bail in $5,000 on the charge of felony and $2,500 on that of bribery. Billy Florence and Hawley B. Clapp became Fields' bondsmen, and, after justifying, the prisoner was discharged to await trial.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST GENET.

The following is a copy of the indictment found by Judge Bedford's Grand Jury against Henry W. Genet:—

INDICTMENT FOR FORGERY AGAINST HENRY W. GENET.

City and County of New York, ss.—The Jurors of the People of the State of New York, in and for the body of the city and county of New York, upon their oath, present:—

That Henry W. Genet, late of the First ward of the city of New York, in the county of New York aforesaid, on the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1871, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, having in his custody and possession a certain order for the payment of money, which said order is as follows, that is to say:—

"$4,802. "NEW YORK, July 14, 1871.
No. 1,418.
"TO THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at the National Broadway Bank:—
"Pay J. McB. Davidson or order $4,802, for ironwork, &c., for Ninth District Court House.
"RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
"A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor."
ENDORSEMENT.
Ninth District Court House Fund, L. C. Bruns, Register.

The said Henry W. Genet afterwards, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, feloniously did falsely make, forge and counterfeit, and did cause and procure to be falsely made, forged and counterfeited, and did willingly aid and assist in the false making, forging and counterfeiting on the back of the said order a certain instrument and writing commonly called an endorsement, which said false, forged and counterfeited instrument and writing, commonly called an endorsement, is as follows, that is to say, J. McB. Davidson, with intent to injure and defraud the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, and divers other persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York, and their dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present:—That the said Henry W. Genet, late of the ward, city and county aforesaid, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, having in his custody and possession a certain order for the payment of money, which said order is as follows, that is to say:—

"$4,802. "NEW YORK, July 14, 1871.
No. 1,418.
"TO THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at the National Broadway Bank:—
"Pay J. McB. Davidson or order $4,802 for iron work, &c., of Ninth District Court House.
"RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
"A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor."

and on the back of which said order was then and there written a certain feloniously false, forged and counterfeited instrument and writing, commonly called an endorsement, of the said last mentioned order, which said feloniously false, forged and counterfeited instrument and writing, commonly called an endorsement, is as follows, that is to say, J. McB. Davidson; the said Henry W. Genet then and there well knowing the premises last aforesaid, and that the said endorsement was false, feloniously forged and counterfeited, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, feloniously did utter and publish as true the said feloniously false, forged and counterfeited endorsement of the said last mentioned order, with intention to injure and defraud the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, and divers other persons, to the jurors aforesaid unknown; he the said Henry W. Genet, at the time he so uttered and published the said feloniously false, forged and counterfeited endorsement of the said last mentioned order, then and there well knowing the said endorsement to be false, forged and counterfeited as aforesaid, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

S. B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Subjoined is a copy of the petition for the writ of habeas corpus upon which the prisoner Genet was brought before Judge Barnard.

TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—

The petition of Henry W. Genet shows that he is now a prisoner confined in the custody of Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the city and county of New York, for a supposed criminal offence—to wit: forgery; and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any court of the United States or by any judge thereof, nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such imprisonment, according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is an alleged indictment found against him in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of New York, whereupon your petitioner prays that an order issue directed to the said Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the city and county of New York, commanding him to produce your petitioner before one of the Justices of said Supreme Court, at Chambers thereof, forthwith, to the end that your petitioner may be bailed or discharged.

H. W. GENET.

DATED FEB. 5, 1872.

City and County of New York, ss.: Henry W. Genet being duly sworn doth depose and say that the facts set forth in the above petition subscribed by him are true.

H. W. GENET.

Sworn before me this 5th day of February, 1872. JOHN O. STEVENS, Notary Public, New York county.

MR. GENET IN COURT.

Shortly after the granting of the above writ Mr. Genet was brought before Judge Barnard. Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury appeared as his counsel; District Attorney Garvin appeared for the people. Mr. Peckham, counsel for the Committee of Seventy, was also in Court to assist in the prosecution.

Mr. Genet's counsel said he was ready to give bail in any sum the Court might think proper to fix.

Mr. GARVIN insisted that the case should go before the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge BARNARD, after examining the indictment, overruled the objection and fixed the bail at $5,000. Mr. Oliver Charlick became Mr. Genet's bondsman, and then the parties left the court room.

INDICTMENT AGAINST THOMAS C. FIELDS.

[illegible]

That at the general election held throughout the State of New York on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, in the year 1869, Thomas C. Fields, late of the Nineteenth ward of the city of New York, in the county of New York aforesaid, was duly elected by the electors of the Nineteenth Assembly district of the county of New York to the office of member of Assembly for said Nineteenth Assembly district, and at the time hereinafter mentioned the said Thomas C. Fields had accepted the said office and had duly qualified and taken his seat as a member of the Assembly of the State of New York, representing the Assembly district aforesaid, and at the same time hereinafter mentioned was such member of the Assembly of New York, and that the session of the Legislature for 1870 was begun at the city of Albany on the first Tuesday of January, in the year 1870, and at the time hereinafter mentioned the said Legislature had not terminated its sittings, and of which Legislature the said Thomas C. Fields was then a member as aforesaid. [illegible]

[illegible]

that is to say, one-half part and amount of the claim of him, the said George Keller, and one-half of such money as should be collected thereon from the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, or which should be paid thereon by the Comptroller of the city of New York, should be required to pay the same by the said bill so pending as aforesaid becoming a law. A more particular description of said assignment is to the jurors aforesaid unknown and that the said thing of value or personal advantage, to wit, the assignment aforesaid was so feloniously, wickedly and corruptly received by him, the said Thomas C. Fields, then and there, with the express understanding on the part of him, the said Thomas C. Fields, that his official action as such member of Assembly upon the said bill so pending as aforesaid and about to be brought before the said Assembly as aforesaid and put upon its passage as aforesaid, was to be in some degree influenced thereby, to wit, that the said Thomas C. Fields, as such officer and member of the Assembly as aforesaid, would support, be in favor of and vote for the passage of the said bill so pending in the said Assembly when the same should be put upon its passage therein as aforesaid, against the power of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

S. B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

INDICTMENT NO. 2.

The second indictment against Fields is almost the counterpart of the above. In this latter indictment it is charged that one Garret B. Tunison, a member of the Metropolitan Fire Department, assigned to him one-half of a claim for $500 against the city in consideration of his services in procuring the passage of a law by the State Legislature of 1871 authorizing its payment.

MR. FIELDS AVERSE TO BEING TRIED AT GENERAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Fields applied, after his discharge, for the removal of the trial of his case from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Subjoined is a copy of the application and the order of the Court granting the same:—

To any Justice of the Supreme Court, any Circuit Judge or Supreme Court Commissioner of the State of New York:

The application of Thomas C. Fields respectfully shows that he is a resident of the city and county of New York; that on the 3d day of February, 1872, in the Court of General Sessions in and for said city and county, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury thereof against your petitioner for a felony; that no proceedings have been had upon said indictment since its presentment to said Court of General Sessions; that your petitioner is a member of the Legislature of the State of New York, and such indictments affect and related to the action of your petitioner when heretofore a member of said body; that the questions to be raised by the trial of your petitioner thereunder not only appertain to your petitioner personally, but their decision, as construing the statutes relative to such offence, will bear upon those who are now and may hereafter occupy the representative position aforesaid.

Your petitioner, therefore, in view of the importance of the questions involved, and for the purpose of having the decisions upon his trial rendered by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, prays for the removal, by order, of the indictment aforesaid now pending in said Court of General Sessions, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the county of New York. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

THOMAS C. FIELDS.

City and County of New York—Thomas C. Fields, of said city and county, being duly sworn, says that he is the petitioner in the foregoing petition, and that the facts therein set forth are true.

THOMAS C. FIELDS.

Sworn to before me, February 5, 1872—EDWARD BISSELL, Notary Public.

JUDGE BARNARD TO THE RESCUE.

The order of the Court removing the matter into the Court of Oyer and Terminer is as follows:—

In the General Sessions, City and County of New York—The People of the State of New York vs. Thomas C. Fields.—It appearing by the application of the defendant above named that the same was made in due season, and that no injurious delay will be produced by the granting thereof, and that thereby the due prosecution of the indictment mentioned in the said application will not in any way be prevented; and the facts and circumstances set forth in said application rendering such removal expedient, it is hereby ordered that the indictment for a felony, now pending in the said Court of General Sessions, against Thomas C. Fields, be and the same is hereby removed from the said Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the county of New York.

GEORGE G. BARNARD.

Copies of these orders and also copies of similar orders in the indictment for bribery were filed in the Clerk's office of the General Sessions.

Mr. Sweeny's Return.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Peter B. Sweeny had returned to town. The HERALD reporter was informed of it as a fact by a very prominent politician, who stated that just as soon as Mr. Sweeny heard in Montreal of the indictment against him he hurried on to New York, coming by the Erie Railway. Mr. Sweeny then went straight to his offices, in Nassau street, where he remained during the day, seeing a few persons—his intimate acquaintances.

Last evening the HERALD reporter called at the house of Mr. Sweeny, at 140 West Thirty-fourth street. The reporter was shown into the parlor, and Mrs. J. J. Bradley saw him. She neither affirmed nor denied Mr. Sweeny's arrival, but stated that he did not wish to be annoyed by reporters, which somewhat confirmed the report. The prominent politician above referred to stated that Mr. Sweeny's arrival in town was caused by his desire not to appear to run away from justice, and that he would give bail immediately on his arrival.

Sheriff Brennan yesterday afternoon expressed assurance of Mr. Sweeny's whereabouts.

THE KILIAN-FREAR CONTEST.

Opening of the Case for Frear—How He Manipulates the Votes—A Poll Clerk Who Wanted a "Rake"—Was Kilian's Counsel Anxious To Buy Up Inspectors?—Rich Developments Yesterday.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Mr. Strahan is Chairman, renewed the investigation yesterday in the contest between Fred Kilian and Alexander Frear for the seat for the Fifteenth Assembly district. The counsel for Kilian having last week sworn ninety-eight persons, who testified that they voted in the Twenty-fifth Election district for Kilian, who was given but sixty votes, he rested his case. When the committee met yesterday Messrs. Strahan, Marcy, Mosley, Spruysted and Twombly were present.

THE TESTIMONY.

The case was opened for Mr. Frear by N. J. Waterbury, who called as the first witness

James L. Martin, of 448 West Thirty-first street, Inspector of the First district of the Twentieth ward, and a republican, testified that 491 persons of those entered on the registry voted at the election, and two who had not been registered. He arrived there election morning about half-past six; there was a crowd outside in a hurry, and when one of the inspectors and a poll clerk arrived the poll clerk checked the votes on the poll list; what he put on the poll list witness checked on the registry; he checked on the registry all who voted except those not registered.

Cross-examined—Frear received 178, Harris 57, Kilian 78, and Logan 167; he did not vote for any body for Assembly at the last election; the poll book was given to the Chairman of Inspectors, William Doyle, when the votes had been canvassed; at last Doyle stated to him that he took charge of all the books; the three inspectors were at Frear's house about a week after the election; each of the inspectors were absent from the polls about half an hour; while witness was away a Mr. Joseph checked, and witness' reliance for what was done in that time is upon his (Joseph's) statement; can't tell how many voted during witness' absence.

Re-direct—It was about the time of the county canvass witness visited Frear's house to explain the discrepancy between the poll list and the registry.

George Fendall, poll clerk of the same district, testified that he commenced keeping poll list about ten A. M.; before that he checked the voters on the registry; this registry produced is not the one I checked upon.

Michael Conroy, 512 West Twenty-ninth street, testified that he was an inspector of the First district; did not assist in making the registry list; there were 491 persons voted, at least such was the announcement.

Cross-examined—This book (registry produced) is the one on which Fendall checked the voters.

On cross examination by Mr. Lapaugh, counsel for Kilian, Conroy declared that three men, named McGinnis, John Murray and Peter O'Neill, stuffed him with liquor and asked him to go to Lapaugh's house, to make a "rake;" they returned there, when they offered to throw out the First district if Lapaugh would give $1,000; he refused, but offered $500; I did not get any money.

Mr. LAPAUGH—Did I offer $500?

WITNESS—You did.

LAPAUGH—Did you call at my house again?

WITNESS—Yes.

LAPAUGH—With your uncle?

WITNESS—No, with Pete Bedin.

LAPAUGH—Did I pay you any money?

WITNESS—No; the second time I came of my own accord to see what you was going to do about it; I didn't want money.

LAPAUGH—Did you not tell me the inspectors were so drunk on the day of election they did not know what votes were taken?

WITNESS—I did not; you told all of us the first time you would give $500 to have the district thrown out; you said, also, you would give any man who would swear there was fraud his expenses, if they were $20.

Mr. NOLTSEURY—State all your conversation with Mr. Lapaugh.

WITNESS—I went to his house with a party on the evening of the 7th with these men. I did not know what business they had; they said, "Come up, there is a little rake in this" (laughter). It appears they had been there before and called at Lapaugh's; McGinnis said he would throw out the district for $1,000; Lapaugh said he would not be willing to give more than $500 (laughter); McGinnis said, "You don't come up with our wishes;" Lapaugh said, while we were at the [illegible], "It is the duty of every man to come up if there is fraud; he would like to have Mr. Kilian there anyway;" I was anxious to understand all the things, and after that asked Kelley to go up with me to Lapaugh's; I sat down and talked with Lapaugh, and he said he would be willing to pay if any one would swear there was fraud, if it was $200.

Mr. LAPAUGH—I made no offer of money.

Thomas McGinnis, inspector of Eighth district; [illegible] and Peter O'Neill, inspector Eighth district, gave unimportant testimony, except that no frauds were perpetrated.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SAYLOR, the inspector, who used to be detective in the Fifteenth ward, stated, after the examination, to the HERALD reporter, as a reason for ninety-eight persons swearing that they voted in the district for, and only sixty being given to, Kilian, that after noon on election day Frear's friends ran [illegible] tickets, and that many voted [illegible] in good faith believing that Kilian's name was on the ticket.

[illegible]

RECORDS OF THE RINGS.

Further Disclosures Regarding the Jersey Oligarchy.

A Ripe Harvest for the Contractors—Another Stupendous Job and How It Was Managed—The Taxpayers on the Qui Vive—The New Reservoir—No Responsibility Anywhere—Waiting for the Grand Jury to Report.

Just at the very time when the Grand Jury were commencing to investigate the frauds perpetrated by the "Commissioners" on the people of Jersey City the Board of Public Works had consummated a job that promises to be as stupendous a swindle on the people as the Newark avenue improvement, if the progress of it be not attentively watched. A resolution was adopted a few weeks ago ordering the improvement of Hoboken avenue—an improvement long needed, as that thoroughfare extends from the Hoboken boundary along the crest of the hill to the Five Corners, which may be regarded as the central point of the city. The usual advertisements for proposals were published. In order to give the reader an idea of the way the old thing works, and to afford a peep into one of

THE MANY LOOPHOLES

through which a contractor who has the good fortune to be in the Ring may escape from difficulties which no others could surmount the following extracts from the specifications are given:—Ten thousand cubic feet of earth excavation, 1,000 feet of rock, 50,000 feet of earth filling, 11,000 feet of sand or gravel filling, 28,000 square feet of Belgian pavement, 76,000 feet of flagging, 1,750 cubic yards of retaining wall, 12,500 yards of flagging to be relaid, with many other requirements.

THE LITTLE JOKER

pops up in the award of the contract. Each competing contractor named a certain price for each specified portion of the work. The heavy part of the job is the filling. The bidding on this varied from seventy cents to one dollar per yard. But one firm stepped in and offered to do this part for one cent a yard. Now, putting ten teams on the work, each team drawing ten loads per day and each load being one yard on an average in heavy weather, the entire earnings of the ten teams for one day would be only $1, putting the cost of the filling altogether aside. At this rate the firm would lose upwards of forty thousand dollars on the contract. In this view of the case a solution must be found to explain

THE IMMENSE PROFITS

which the *protégés* of the Ring manage to obtain. If the contract should be carried out to the letter the grade of the avenues would be at least three feet higher than that of Newark avenue in Hoboken at the junction of these thoroughfares. We may expect some morning two or three months hence to find a resolution adopted by the Board of Public Works (if the Board should not be legislated out by that time) altering the grade on the petition of the contractors. Another resolution will be very likely passed altering the specifications from 1,750 cubic yards of retaining wall to 5,000 or 6,000 yards, and thus an immense loss will be avoided on the one side by a decrease in the filling material and a heavy gain obtained on the other by a job which will pay well. This is how

THE TECHNICALITY

of awarding the contract to the lowest bidder, according to law, is met by the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Michael Shannon, one of the competitors for the work, is also a property owner on the line of the avenue, and so convinced is he that the work if carried out to the letter of the contract would bankrupt any but a very wealthy contractor, that he

THREATENS AN INJUNCTION

from the courts the moment an attempt is made to alter the specifications by the Board of Works. Senator John R. McPherson, also a property owner on that avenue, informed the HERALD representative yesterday that he only withdrew his objections to the improvement on the understanding that not a single yard of retaining wall except in strict accordance with the specifications as they now stand should be erected. The moment any alteration is attempted he will appeal to the courts. All this vigilance on the part of property owners has become necessary. The job, according to the specifications, will cost about $135,000, while on the "amended" plan Mr. McPherson says it would cost at least $200,000. The

NEWARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT

has taught the people a lesson. Although the contractor to whom it was awarded obtained it at the sum of $41,800 higher than the bid of Mr. George Clarke, of Hoboken, a huge loophole was left through which a large profit may be drawn out. The specifications were altered, and on motion of Mr. Bumsted it was resolved that in addition to the burden on the property owners the cost of "straightening" the avenue at the foot of the hill be levied on the city at large. He justified this resolution on the ground that the cost of this part of the work would be far in excess of the benefits conferred on the adjoining property. Nor was any limit placed on the amount to be expended in this job. Worse than all, the retaining wall, for which the property owners are to be so heavily taxed, is "giving out," and a row of props has been set to prevent it from suddenly falling. This spectacle is presented to the eyes of several members of the Grand Jury as they pass to and from the court to their residences. Yet no report has been presented by the Chief Engineer or by any surveyor calling the attention of the Board of Public Works to the fact or suggesting a suspension of certificates on the work.

THE NEXT BIG JOB

in embryo is the elevation of the grade of Newark avenue, from Jersey avenue to the crest of the hill, an "improvement" which will necessitate the raising of the grade of the intersecting streets. If the ring should proceed to the execution of this project it will find a resistance which it does not now count upon.

The star-chamber meetings of the Board of Public Works have been more than once alluded to. Improvements are now ordered and carried out on the principle that it is no part of a taxpayer's business to investigate, protect or remonstrate, but, like the faithful subject mentioned by Watty Cox, "pay the bills and

ASK NO QUESTIONS."

It is notorious, and yet to people living outside Jersey City it seems incredible, that whenever the majority of property owners on the line of any street petition for any improvement their petition has been rejected in nine cases out of ten, while in every case save three in which the majority of the property owners remonstrated against an improvement it was nevertheless carried out. This system not only

DESTROYS SELF-GOVERNMENT

and establishes a government without the aid of the people, but it is a system levelled directly against the people.

Among the recent illustrations may be mentioned the sewer now being constructed in Van Vorst street, where there was a good sewer. It was condemned on the ground that it was choked with mud, and a new one is being substituted. The "good old rule" prompted men to clean out in such a case; but in that age men were not altogether prompted to use the shears in fleecing the sheep of their neighbors for their own benefit. The majority of the property owners in Van Vorst street were not consulted at all in this matter, nor do they know whether the work was given out by contract, as required by the charter. At all events the work is being done by Mr. Robertson, partner of Mr. Bumsted.

A sewer is also being constructed in Henderson street, between York and Grand; and here, too, the property owners are asking the questions, who called for this work?—was it given out by contract? Mr. Robertson is also in this case performing the work.

THE MONTGOMERY STREET EXTENSION

has been regarded as a stupendous swindle on the taxpayers, especially the property owners along the line, whose real estate in the Swamp is rendered almost worthless. The Grand Jury have examined some engineers and surveyors on this as well as other jobs. One of these engineers stated to the HERALD representative that the lofty stone retaining walls on this street will soon "give out," in spite of the "needles" which are set at short intervals for the purpose of bracing it together. If this should happen a large amount of the public money will have been squandered.

THE NEW RESERVOIR

is the largest job yet undertaken by the Ring. How the original contract for $165,009 was virtually cancelled in star chamber, how it was first awarded, how certain officials hawked their shares into the market, how the additional land was purchased, and how many thousands a Bergen member of the Ring pocketed thereby, how the specifications were enlarged till the expense was stretched to nearly a million of dollars, and finally how the contractors, in the down of the load, shifted their burden on the shoulders of the Atlas of the Ring, who is now the sole contractor, without incurring any penalty whatever, are questions which will, no doubt, engage the serious attention of the Grand Jury. The public will await with no little anxiety the result of their investigation into this job. Among the witnesses examined yesterday was Mr. John [illegible], Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works, and he can throw some light on many of the foregoing questions in reference to the reservoir.

In the meantime the people are on the tiptoe of expectation for the result of the deliberations of the Grand Jury, and hopes are breathed, in every quarter that the unscrupulous men who have

[illegible]

the dearest rights of a people and who have perpetrated robberies without a precedent in this or any other country may at least meet their just deserts. The Legislature proved false to the people of Jersey City and abandoned them to their enemies when it passed what has gone into history as

THE "THIEVES' CHARTER."

It is not without good reason, therefore, that the people look no longer to the Legislature, but to the Grand Jury. Hope has not been far away even for a season, while Judge Bedle—the terror of evil-doers—remains on the Bench. [illegible]

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THE CITY FATHERS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen and Supervisors.

General Cochrane's Repudiation—Rapid Transit—The Aldermen's Invitation to a Calico Hop—Compulsory Voting.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Journalistic Aspersions Denounced—The Question of Rapid Transit—The City Fathers Invited to a Calico Hop—Compulsory Voting.

There seemed to be a good deal of interest manifested in regard to the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. There was a full attendance. General Cochrane presided, and, having disposed of some routine business, called attention to the fact that an article had been published last week in one of the evening papers commenting somewhat severely upon his course of action. General Cochrane took occasion to remark that while he had been prominently before the public for many years this was the first occasion on which he had been calumniated. In the course of a very vigorous address the General denounced the charges as being utterly devoid of truth.

Some discussion arose as to the appointment of a Finance Committee, and after a brief debate Messrs. Vance, Martin, Wilder and Fitzgerald were nominated, and directed to act as such committee.

Numerous petitions and memorials in relation to pavements and gas fixtures were then presented, and referred to the proper committees.

An invitation was extended to the Aldermen to take a ride in the Pneumatic tunnel, for the purpose of seeing the recent improvements.

Alderman Gilsey earnestly advocated the necessity of quick transit, and urged the importance of rapid communication from one end of the city to the other.

The proceedings of the Aldermen were not totally divested of some humorous features, for when the Clerk read the invitation to the Council to the Williams Calico Hop, a considerable deal of merriment prevailed. Everything considered, there appeared to be little or no terpsichorean propensities displayed, and the invitation was laid on the table.

Alderman Radde presented a petition in reference to election frauds, which set forth that every man entitled to vote should be compelled to register his vote on the day of election.

A resolution was subsequently presented and carried requiring the proper authorities to furnish a detailed statement of the dues received for the past year.

The question of furnishing each Alderman with a badge of office caused a little commotion, some being in favor and some against the idea of wearing an official token of office. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Messrs. Van Schaick and Falconer having been added to the Committee on the Fourth Avenue Railroad improvements, the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Investigation Into the State of the Markets—The Harlem Railroad Muddle.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Otis T. Hale occupied the chair. It was understood that very important business in regard to

THE REGULATION OF MARKETS

would be brought before the Board, and consequently there was a large attendance of persons interested in this important branch of traffic. After the meeting was called to order Assistant Alderman Costello offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to communicate to this Board, as early as possible, his opinion as to the power of the Common Council over and in respect to markets, making such opinion specially and specifically bear on each and every branch of such subject.

INQUIRIES INTO THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The PRESIDENT of the Board then offered the following set of resolutions, which were adopted after discussion:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Markets investigate the markets in the city of New York and report to this Board.

First—Whether the ordinance in relation to cleanliness, and to prevent the sale of diseased meat and decayed vegetables, or unwholesome food of any kind are properly enforced.

Second—Whether the ordinances and regulations are enforced in reference to the space and arrangement of stalls in said markets, and whether such stalls or any of them are used or occupied by non-residents of the city and county, or State of New York, and if so how many stalls are so used or occupied, and to report the location and numbers of such stalls and the names and residences of such occupants.

Third—Whether the ordinances and regulations in reference to the obstructions of streets, sidewalks and passways through or in the vicinity of said markets, or any of them, are properly enforced.

Fourth—Whether the laws and ordinances regulating hucksters, hawkers and pedlers in and about said markets, or any of them, are so enforced as to prevent extortions, frauds and exorbitant charges.

Fifth—Whether the prices charged for meats, vegetables or provisions of any kind are improperly increased by speculation, unjust or illegal combinations or conspiracies, or in any other manner whatever; and, if so, what action or legislation is necessary to remedy the same.

Sixth—Whether the buildings or any of them now used and occupied as markets are, from loose or improper construction, imperfect ventilation, dilapidation, or from any other cause, rendered unsuitable for market buildings in the city of New York.

Seventh—That the said committee be instructed to recommend any changes in the market buildings or in the character of the same that, in their judgment, are necessary for the public convenience, on the subject, as they may deem advisable.

The only other business of importance transacted outside the regular routine was the recommitment of the report of the Committee on Railroads in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen to repeal the resolutions passed by the old Common Council relative to covering the Harlem Railway tracks above Forty-second street.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Cost of the New Court House—Standing Committees.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Mayor Hall presiding. Several communications were read and received, including the Chamberlain's annual report.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Standing Committees:—

Annual Taxes and Finance—Messrs. Van Schaick, Vance, Cochrane and Gilsey.

Civil Courts—Messrs. Cochrane, Van Schaick, Falconer and Martin.

County Offices—Messrs. Conover, Joyce, McLaren and Wilder.

Criminal Courts—Messrs. Joyce, Hackett, Mehrbach, McLaren and Falconer.

Public Charities and Corrections—Messrs. Vance, Cochrane, Radde and Martin.

Printing and Stationery—Messrs. McLaren, Radde, Wilder and Martin.

Armories and Drill Rooms—Messrs. Gilsey, Conover, McLaren, Joyce and Van Schaick.

Fire—Messrs. Falconer, Joyce, Mehrbach and Vance.

Salaries—Messrs. Martin, Conover, Fitzgerald and Gilsey.

Bridges—Messrs. Wilder, Fitzgerald, Cooman and Plunkitt.

A requisition was sent in, calling upon the Comptroller to furnish a statement of the entire cost of the New Court House and all the expenses relative thereto, and some routine business having been disposed of the Board adjourned, a resolution having been previously offered and adopted to meet on the first and third Monday of each month.

THE GAS MONOPOLY.

Meeting on the West Side—Another Petition for Free Gas Indited to the Legislature.

A small meeting was held last evening at Radcliffe Hall, in Eighth avenue, under the auspices of the "Gas Relief Co-operative Association," which was organized on the 1st of February, with Dr. Daniel Van Dyck as President. The object of this association, though not so comprehensive as the one which was formed under the leadership of Mr. Theodore Tomlinson, is to persuade the Legislature to enact a law which shall make the government the owner and manager of the gas works of this city, and ultimately make the supply of artificial light as free as that of Croton water.

The meeting was called to order at about eight o'clock by Dr. Van Dyck, and resolutions were adopted setting forth the sentiments that are substantially expressed in the following petition to the legislative solons of our State:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—

We, the undersigned citizens of the city of New York, respectfully represent to your honorable body that we are subjected to a most onerous oppression in the matter of the public and private lighting of the city of New York, that we are charged more than [illegible] the gas we consume, [illegible]

That we [illegible] this [illegible] abused [illegible] of the essential necessaries of life as [illegible] bread, and that every family is dependent upon a chartered monopoly [illegible] the people of this city, that we believe that [illegible] the lighting of the city [illegible] of the municipality.

Numerous copies of this petition are vigorously circulated through the city and have already received a very large number of signatures. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding a public meeting in a short time upon the subject of the gas supply at the Cooper Institute.

NOT GUILTY.

[illegible] the six suits brought against Mr. Kohn, a [illegible] dealer, of the Nineteenth ward, accusing him of giving short weight in his business transactions, have been [illegible] dismissed for want of sufficient evidence to sustain the charges. His accusers have [illegible] precipitately, [illegible] Mr. Kohn believes that they must have [illegible] of the [illegible] weight on [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, MONDAY, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm and active; business was at a little improvement in prices, but the market continued dull. Cotton was buoyant and ⅛ a ¼c. higher.

MONEY EASY.

The money market was characterized by some activity early in the day, pending the general agitation attending the unsettled feeling in the street as to the upshot of the new complications in the adjustment of the questions connected with the settlement of the Alabama claims, and the first transactions were at 7 per cent on stocks and at 6 per cent on governments. Afterward it became evident that the supply of money seeking employment on call was more than sufficient to meet the demand at the legal rate, and the closing quotation was 5 a 6 per cent for loans on stocks, many of the brokers getting their supply at the lower figure.

Prime commercial paper, endorsed, is quoted 7 a 8 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady, closing dull, on the basis of 109 a 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 109¾ a 109⅞ for sight bills.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list was firm early in the day, as a consequence of the advance in gold, the effect of which was unchecked by lower quotations abroad, the foreign market being, on the contrary, decidedly strong for our bonds. The improvement with this firmness was trifling, however, and was not retained when gold went off to 110, the market closing about as it opened. The following were the final quotations:—United States currency sixes, 114⅝ a 115; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅞ a 114½; do. do., coupon, 115⅜ a 115¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110½ a 110⅝; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110¾ a 110⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅝ a 110¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111½ a 111⅝; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 111 a 111⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110¾ a 110⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113 a 112⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112⅝ a 112¾; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 108⅞ a 109; do. do. do., coupon, 108⅞ a 109; do., ten-forties, registered, 107 a 107⅛; do. do., coupon, 110⅛ a 110¼.

GOLD ACTIVE—110 A 110¼.

The more warlike character of the press comments here and in England upon the concessions to be made in the range of matters to be arbitrated by the Conference at Geneva sent the gold brokers into the Gold Room at an early hour this morning, and started a rise from 110 to 110¼ before the Board was formally called to order. The first regular quotation was 110⅛, between which and 110 there was a feverish fluctuation pretty nearly all day, the reaction to the lower figure being the result of later cable telegrams that the London papers this morning were more pacific in their tone—one of them (the Times) going as far as to rebuke its brethren for their unseemly temper, and promising that even with a failure to adjudicate these claims the worst feeling that could follow would be regret. Something also was expected in the way of felicitous suggestions from the Queen in her speech opening Parliament to-morrow. The slight fluctuation of the day—only one quarter of one per cent—is explained by the counterpoise of the "bull" and "bear" sentiment in the market, the "bears" pointing gleefully to the undoubted strength of British consols and United States five-twenties in London to-day, and the "bulls" holding tenaciously to the belief that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. The speculative contest ended in a drawn battle, for the slight advantage gained by the "bulls" hardly paid the expenses of their venture, and business closed with both parties intrenched almost upon the very ground where hostilities had begun in the morning. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅛	2 P. M.	110⅛
10:39 A. M.	110	2:40 P. M.	110⅛
11 A. M.	110⅛	3 P. M.	110⅛
11:43 A. M.	110⅛	3:50 P. M.	110⅛
12 M.	110⅛	4 P. M.	110⅛
1 P. M.	110⅛	5:30 P. M.	110 a 110⅛

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 1 to 7 per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$52,335,000
Gold balances	1,807,478
Currency balances	2,004,490

The Sub-Treasury paid out $530,000 on account of January interest and $25,000 in redemption of the called bonds of 1862.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:—

Total for the week	$13,137
Previously reported	94,052
Total since January 1, 1872	$107,189
Same time 1871	194,774
Same time 1870	2,030,238
Same time 1869	600,794

COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTS.

The following shows the imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending February 3 and since the beginning of the year:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods	$2,842,545	$1,475,634	$3,352,748
Gen. mdse	3,494,973	3,176,242	6,243,375
Total for week	$6,338,518	$4,651,876	$9,596,123
Prev. reported	13,956,817	20,937,030	22,338,394
Since Jan. 1	$20,295,335	$25,588,906	$31,934,517

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern State bonds were dull, with a steadier if not stronger tone, the newer feature being a faint show of animation in the North Carolinas, which were in better request for the several issues. The South Carolinas were higher on light transactions, holders showing more confidence in view of the effort now being made to have the State authorities fund the debt into a consolidated "long" bond at six per cent interest. The following were the closing quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 65⅛ a 66; do. new, 65½ a 66; Virginia, ex coupon, 56 a 58; do. registered stock, old, 45 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 55 a 55½; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 16 a 18; Georgia sixes, 75 a 78; do. sevens, 85 a 87; North Carolina, ex coupon, 32 a 33; do. funding, 1866, 22 a 23; do. do., 1868, 25 a 25; do. new, 16 a 17; do., special tax, 15 a 14; Missouri sixes, 94½ a 94½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 94 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 55 a 60; do. new, 50 a [illegible]; do. levee sixes, 62 a 65; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 81 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 60 a 70; do. railroad eights, 70 a 78; Alabama fives, 60 a 65; do. eights, 90 a 95; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 85 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 51 a 56; do. new, January and July, 30 a 31; do. do., April and October, 29½ a 29; Arkansas sixes, funded, 57 a 51.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The railroad bonds were strong, buyers advancing their prices, but without inducing many sales. The Boston, Hartford and Erie mortgages were in request, and both plain and guaranteed bonds are now nearly equal in price. The following were the bids at the close of the call:—

[illegible — table of railroad bond bids]

STOCKS FEVERISH AND STRONG.

The agitation which occasioned the firmer and more active market for gold had naturally a reverse effect upon the speculative movement at the Stock Exchange and was best [illegible] in the depression of prices by the intermediate incident of the absence from the street on account of [illegible] of Mr. Gould, Drew, [illegible]

of "puts" are the margin and stay of thousands of accounts in the various brokers' offices. A slight indisposition to any ordinary man might be a trifling matter to Wall street, but with Mr. Drew's advanced years his illness had terrors for the host of speculators holding his contracts. When, therefore, the "scare" was aggravated by this special local circumstance, Wabash fell to 75 and Northwestern to 73¾, these shares being, in the knowledge of more than one man in Wall street, the favorites over which Mr. Drew has extended his largest patronage during the past three or four months. In the excitement prevailing at this period of the day Erie went off to 30, Pacific Mail to 58 and Union Pacific to 34¼. Otherwise the market, while lower, was hardly weak and stubbornly resisted the efforts of the "bears," forming a counterpart in its lack of susceptibility of depression to the unwillingness of gold to go above 110¼ under the application of the same influences. Indeed, both "bulls" and "bears" kept their eyes on the gold dial in the Stock Exchange, and made their estimates of the future of their own market according to its fluctuations. When eventually money closed at 5 a 6 per cent, and the cable had reported the London Times as rejecting the interpretation of English sentiment upon the Alabama claims question as given recently by the English press, the whole market became strong and buoyant, prices suddenly advancing beyond even the opening figures and leaving off at pretty nearly the highest of the day, the reaction being explained by the usual tendency to realize the profits so quickly made by those who had bought in the forenoon. At the very close there was some disposition to question the tenor of the cable synopsis of the Times article. The reaction had this further explanation also. In the miscellaneous stocks Canton advanced to 83 and Quicksilver to 30¾. The completed return of the earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the month of January shows an increase of $84,225 over last year.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	98⅛	97⅞
New York Central scrip	95⅛	93¾
Erie	31	30
Reading	115⅛	114⅞
Lake Shore	91⅝	91
Wabash	76⅛	75
Northwestern	74⅜	73¾
Northwestern preferred	92	91⅞
Rock Island	112⅞	111⅜
St. Paul	56⅝	56
St. Paul preferred	74⅛	74⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	46⅞
Union Pacific	35⅜	34⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	50⅛	49⅛
Western Union Telegraph	72⅞	71⅜
Pacific Mail	59⅜	58

A NEW VIEW OF "PROTECTION."

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 3, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your financial article in to-day's paper makes out a good case, and, unintentionally, perhaps, shows the necessity for further "protective legislation." It is held by a majority of our law makers that we must not buy in the cheapest market, and if an article can be produced in any other country cheaper than in our own that must be rectified or equalized by a tariff. It is, therefore, obvious that if our iron and cotton mills and other interests enjoy protection against their parsimonious fellow citizens who would purchase their supplies elsewhere but for this excellent system of equalization, these native bond dealers must not remain at a disadvantage, and such a tariff be forthwith imposed upon all bonds purchased abroad as will enable our friends in Wall street to compete with the foreigner, otherwise these gentlemen will be ruined—"their industrial pursuits paralyzed," and compelled to engage in some business that will pay without protection.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 5—10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 5-20, c, '62	110⅝	400shs Pac M SS Co		58⅞
12000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	110⅞	200	do	58⅞
4500 US 5-20, c, '67..s3	112	300	do	58⅞
10000	do..b3	112⅛	200	do	58⅞
40000	do	112	500	do	58⅞
4000 US 5's, 10-40, c	110⅛	100	do	58⅞
3000 Tenn 6's, old	65⅛	100	do	58⅞
1000 Tenn 6's, new	65⅛	1000	do	58⅞
2000 N Car 6's, o b	32	1400	do	58⅞
10000 N Car 6's, new	17	500	do..c	58⅝
3000 Va 6's old	56	20 Am M U Ex		62
10000 Michigan 6's, '78	100	100	do..b c	62⅛
2000 NY 7's bou loan, r	107	100 U S Express		64
3500 NY Cen 6's, '83	96⅛	200	do..b c	64⅞
12000	do	96⅛	400 Wells-Fargo Ex..b c		65
2000 Erie 5th m	93	140 N Y C & H R RR		98
3000 Long Dock bs	93	100	do	97⅞
1000 Cen Pac gold b	102⅞	100	do	97⅞
1000 U Pac RR 1st	92⅛	100	do	98
1000	do	92⅛	17000 NYC & H R cts		93⅞
11000 Un Pac l g b	85⅛	50000	do..b c	93⅞
2000 Alt & Ter H 2d pf	88⅛	100 Erie RR		30⅞
2000 Chi & NW con	95⅛	300	do	30⅞
1000 Chi & N W 1st m	98	400	do	30⅞
1000 T & W 1st m, S L d	90⅛	300	do..s3	30⅞
3000 N J Cen 1st m. n	104	1500 Reading RR		115⅛
2000 P, Ft W & Chi 1st	105⅜	100 L S & M S RR		91
4500 P, Ft W & Chi 2d	102	50	do	91⅛
3000 Ohio & Miss 2d	86⅛	300	do	91⅛
10000 C, C & I C 1st	92⅛	500 Clev & Pitts RR gtd		91⅞
4000	do	92⅛	200	do..b3	92
1000 Tol, Peo & W 1st, E D	94⅛	200	do	91⅞
1000 Tol, Peo & W 1st, W D	91⅛	100 Chic & N W RR		73⅞
4000 Tol, Peo & W 2d	84	200	do	73⅞
2000 B, H & E g b	40	200	do..b c	73⅞
5000 E Tenn, Va & Gaim	89	2100	do	73⅞
5000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st	107	200 Chi & N W pref		91⅞
1000 Detroit, M & Tol 1s	97	25 New J Cen RR		112
10 shs Nassau Bank	105	200 Chi & R I RR..b c		111⅛
8 Am Ex Bank	113	50 C, C, C & Ind RR		88⅛
20 Del & H C Co	119⅛	100 Mil & St Paul RR		56
100 Canton Co	81⅛	50 Pitts, Ft W & Cgtd		97⅛
100 Spr M Coal	66	20	do	97⅛
100 Con Coal of Md	38⅛	100 Chic & Alton		122
300	do	38	10 Morris & Essex		92⅛
100	do..b c	37⅛	30	do	92⅛
36 West U Te	72	100 H & St Jo RR		50
100	do..b c	72⅛	6 Chic, B & Q RR		143
300	do	72⅛	100 Col, C & I C RR		22⅛
200	do	72⅛	200 Un Pac RR...b c s3		35⅛
600 Quick Min Co	30⅛	120 T, W & W RR..b c		102⅛
100 Quick M Co pf..s3	35	100 Rens & Sarat RR		75

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$1000 U S 5-20, c, '62	110⅝	$2000 U S 5-20's, c, '67		112⅛
5000	do	110⅝	10000 U S 5-20, c, '65, n		112⅞
5000 U S 6's, '81, c	115⅛	20000 U S 5's, 10-40, c		107⅛
1500	do	115⅛	10000 U S 6's, cur		114⅞
5000 U S 5-20, c, '65, n	110⅞	6000	do	114⅞

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Va 6's con..s3	55	10 shs Erie RR		30⅞
2000 N C 6's, sp tax	15	300	do..b c	30⅞
5000 Union Pac 1st m	92⅛	100	do	30⅞
1000 U P Tx l g b	85⅛	200 Reading RR		114⅞
40.0	do	85	10 L S & M S RR		91⅞
5000 Cen Pac gld bds	102⅞	400	do..bc	91⅞
2000 Pitts, FtW & Chi1st	106	25 Mich Cen RR		118⅛
1000 M & St P 7 3-10, con	94	50	do	118⅛
400 shs Con C of Md	37	300 Union Pac RR		35⅛
100 Quick M Co	30⅛	100 Clev & Pitts R gtd..s3		91⅞
300 Qu'ksilver M C pf	35	100 C, C, C & I RR		88⅛
200 West U Tel..b c s3	72⅛	200 Chic & N W..b c		74⅛
100 Pac M SS Co	58⅛	100	do..s60	73⅞
100	do..bc	58⅛	100 Mil & St RR		56
200 Wells-Fargo Ex	65⅛	400 Tol, W & W..s3		75⅛
35 Am Mer U Exp	61⅛	300	do..b c, b3	76
10	do	62	400 St L & I Mt		67
200 U S Express Co	64⅛	100 Morris & Es RR		92⅞
10 Adams Ex Co..b c	92⅛	100 H & St Jo RR		49⅛
100 N Y C & H R	98	100 Han & St Jo RR pf		67
300	do	98	100 Col, C & I C RR		22⅛
200	do..s3	98⅛	600 O & Miss RR..b c		46⅞
100	do..s3	98	100 Chic & Al RR..b c		123
4000 N Y C & H R cts	93⅛			

CLOSING PRICES—5 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	72⅛ a 72⅛	Northwestern	74⅛ a 74⅛
Quicksilver	30⅛ a 30⅛	N'western pf	92 a 92⅛
Pacific Mail	59 a 59⅛	Rock Island	112⅛ a 112⅛
N Y Cen con	98⅛ a 98⅛	St. Paul	56⅛ a 56⅛
N Y Cen scrip	93⅛ a 94	St. Paul pref	74⅛ a 75
Erie	30⅛ a 30 a	Wabash	76⅛ a 76⅛
Reading	114⅞ a 115	Ohio & Miss	46⅛ a 46⅞
Lake Shore	91⅛ a 91⅛	Bos, Har & Erie	[illegible]
Union Pacific	35⅛ a 35⅛	Han & St Jo	49⅛ a 49⅛
Pittsburg	91⅛ a 92	Col, C & In I Cen	22⅛ a 22⅛

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—All descriptions remained quiet, but very firm. There were no sales reported. We quote:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 16½c. a 16¾c.; fair, 17c. a 17¼c.; good, 17½c. a 18c.; prime, 18½c. a 18¾c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 20c. a 21c.; Laguayra, 19½c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 14c. a 14½c.; Java, 22c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—For cotton on the spot there was a limited demand, but business was checked, owing to the firmness of holders. The market closed weak, at ⅛c. advance. Future deliveries were in fair request, at from ⅛c. a ¼c. higher rates, closing easy. The sales reported on 'Change to-day sum up thus:—

[illegible — cotton sales table and future deliveries]

[illegible] market, which was [illegible] to [illegible] quality [illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, flour, 4,865 bbls.; wheat, 1,650 bushels; corn, [illegible] bushels; oats, [illegible]; barley, 3,500 bushels. The [illegible]

market was dull, but firm, for all grades. Shipping grades were not wanted to any extent, but they were held firm. The sales were about 4,900 bbls., 5,000 bbls. Southern and 500 bbls. rye flour, all at prices within the range of our quotations. Corn meal was dull, but unchanged. Sales 100 bbls. of State at $3 a $3 .. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 50
Superfine State	6 25 a 6 50
Extra State	6 55 a 6 80
Choice do	6 90 a 7 00
Superfine Western	7 00 a 7 35
Extra do	5 70 a 6 20
Extra Minnesota	6 70 a 6 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	7 00 a 8 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 65 a 6 91
Family	7 00 a 7 75
St. Louis low extra	8 00 a 8 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 75 a 7 25
St. Louis choice double extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 9 00
Rye flour	9 00 a 11 00
Southern No. 2	4 50 a 5 40
Southern superfine	5 25 a 5 50
Southern extra	5 70 a 6 25
Southern family	6 50 a 8 00
Corn meal, Western	8 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 60 a 3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 60 a 3 75
Baltimore	4 10 a
Calorie	4 00 a 4 05
Puncheons	18 75 a 19 50

—Wheat was quiet but very firm, closing at about $1 53 a $1 57½ for No. 2 spring, $1 57 a $1 60 for No. 1 do., $1 65 a $1 68 for prime red winter, and $1 70 a $1 75 for amber. The sales were confined to 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee spring, in store, at $1 55, and small lots winter at prices affording no criterion to the market. Corn was heavy, closing at 73c. a 75½c. for prime new mixed. The sales were about 49,000 bushels at 74c., in store, for old and new mixed canal, 75c. a 73½c. for Western mixed, 74c. for yellow and 74c. a 76c. for white. Barley was dull but unchanged. Sales 3,000 bushels inferior Western at 80c.; other descriptions nominal. Rye was in better demand, with sales of 8,000 bushels Western, in store, at 92c. Oats were dull but unchanged. The sales were about 5,000 bushels at 5c. for State mixed, on the track, and 56½c. for white. Chicago, in store, held at 55½c., with bids of 53c.

FREIGHTS.—There was a moderate inquiry for berth room for grain at a trifle easier rates, but beyond this the market was quiet and unchanged. In the chartering line there was a fair call for vessels for grain and general cargo; also some inquiry for suitable vessels for petroleum, and those closed were at about former rates. The engagements reported to-day sum up thus:—To Liverpool, by steam, 20,000 bushels corn at 5⅛d., 25 tons clover seed at 30s., 75 hhds. tallow at 24s., 350 boxes bacon at 25s, and, by sail, 500 bales cotton, 3-16d.; to London, by steam, 350 boxes bacon, 25s., and by sail 500 tons oil cake, 15s.; 7,500 bushels corn, 5d. To Glasgow, by steam, 7,500 bushels corn, 6⅛d. To Antwerp, 30 hhds. tallow, 25s.; 20 tierces lard and 100 boxes bacon, on private terms. To Rotterdam, 500 bbls. rosin, 3s. The charters were—An Italian bark to Cork for orders, 3,400 quarters grain at 6s. 9d., off if direct; a German bark hence to a direct Continental port, 3,500 bbls. refined petroleum, 4s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, about 500 tons, hence to Havana, general cargo, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 234 tons, to Cape Town, general cargo on private terms. Two or three vessels were under refusal for grain, but not closed at a late hour.

MOLASSES.—The market for both foreign and domestic continued quiet, but unchanged. We hear of sales of 250 bbls. New Orleans at 48c. a 56c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	18c. a 25c.	18c. a 20c.
Clayed	20c. a 25c.	24c. a 26c.
Muscovado, refining	—	22c. a 26c.
Muscovado, grocery	—	29c. a 35c.
Porto Rico	—	28c. a 34c.
English Islands	—	25c. a 32c.
New Orleans	38c. a 45c.	40c. a 56c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was active and decidedly higher. The sales aggregate 590 bbls., at 75c., 76c. and 77c., closing firm at the latter price; also small sales from store at 78c. Rosin continued quiet and unchanged. We hear of sales of 500 bbls. strained at $4 67½, delivered; 200 bbls. common at $4 50, and 60 bbls. pale at $8 25. Tar remained quiet, but steady. Sales 60 bbls. Washington at $3 25.

OILS.—Linseed was moderately active and firm at 83c. for casks and 84c. for bbls. Other descriptions were dull and nominal at former prices.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined still continued without animation. There was but little offering and scarcely any demand; quoted nominally at 23⅛c. for prompt delivery or remainder of month. Crude in bulk was also neglected and nominal, although holders remain firm in their views and demand former prices; quoted at 13c. Naphtha was dull and nominal, but unchanged; held at 12c. a 12½c. for Western or city. Case oil was quiet, but steady, at 28c. a 28½c. At the Creek the market remained dull and weak, although unchanged; quoted at $3 80 a $3 85 on upper, and $3 95 a $4 on lower road. The Philadelphia market was also dull and nominal. There was no disposition whatever to do business. Refined quoted at 22c. for spot or remainder of month. We hear of sales in New York of 3,500 bbls. refined standard white, for prompt delivery, at 22½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 1,103 bbls.; beef, 106 packages; cut meats, 842 packages; lard, 1,418 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork was a trifle more active, but at decidedly lower prices. The sales were—500 bbls., for February, at $14 12½ a $14 25; 1,000 bbls., for March, at $14 25; 500 bbls., for April, at $14 25; 250 bbls. do., on private terms, and 1,250 bbls., for May, at $14 25. Bacon was in limited request, at former prices. Sales, 200 boxes long and short clear at 7½c. and 150 boxes city short rib at 7⅛c. Dressed hogs were in fair demand, at steady prices. We quote:—Western, 6c. a 6⅛c., and city at 6½c. a 7⅛c. for the range. Beef met with a light demand at former prices. The sales were about 100 bbls., within the range of $8 a $11 for mess, $10 a $12 for extra mess, $15 a $18 for prime mess tierces, and $18 a $20 for India mess tierces. Beef hams remained quiet, but steady, within the range of $23 a $35, with sales of 25 bbls. Cut meats were in limited demand and firm; sales 50 boxes pickled bellies at 7½c. and 30 boxes dry salted shoulders at 5⅛c. We quote:—Dry salted shoulders, 5⅛c. a 5⅛c.; smoked shoulders, 6c. a 6⅛c.; do. hams, 10c. a 12c.; pickled hams, 9⅛c. a 10c.; do. shoulders, 5c. a 5⅛c.; do. bellies, 7c. a 8c. for loose or boxed; sugar cured and smoked hams, 13c. a 14c. Lard—The market for Western was quiet but unchanged; sales 600 tierces, at 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; also 250 tierces, for March, at 9⅛c., and 750 tierces, for April, at 10⅛c. City lard was in moderate request, with sales of 150 tierces at 9⅛c.

RICE continued in fair request at former prices. The sales were about 40 bags Carolina at 8c. a 8⅛c.; 125 bags Patna at 7⅛c. a 7⅛c., and 200 bags Rangoon at 6⅛c. a 7⅛c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was a trifle more active and steady. Sales, 348 hhds. Demerara at 11⅛c., 300 hhds. centrifugal at 9⅛c., and 640 boxes at 10c. a 10 5-16c. Refined was quiet but steady at former prices. We quote:—Cuba—inferior to common refining, 8⅛c. a 8⅛c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅛c. a 9c.; melado, 4⅛c. a 6⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅛c.; do., white, 11⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅛c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c.

STEARINE remained dull and entirely nominal at old figures.

TALLOW continued steady and was rather more active, principally for export. Sales 175 hhds. city at 9⅛c., and 30,000 lbs. of good to prime do. at 9c. a 9⅛.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 310 bbls. The market continued steady and moderately active. Sales 250 bbls. at 94c. and small lots at 94⅛c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Beef cattle were steady at 10c. a 13⅛c. Hogs were firm at about 5⅛c. Receipts, 1,600 cattle and 3,300 hogs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 5, 1872.

Cotton strong; good ordinary, 20⅛c. Net receipts, 1,295 bales. Exports coastwise, 10. Sales, 1,400. Stock, 52,682.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1872.

Cotton very firm, holders asking higher rates; middlings, 22⅛ a 22⅛c. Net receipts, 12,689 bales; gross, 633. Exports to Great Britain, 5,418; coastwise, 2,963. Sales, 4,500. Stock, 255,918.

MOBILE, Feb. 5, 1872.

Cotton firm; middlings, 22c. Net receipts, 1,712 bales. Exports coastwise, 2,936. Sales, 2,000. Stock, 67,032.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5, 1872.

Cotton firm; middlings, 22c. Net receipts, 2,859 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 2,964; coastwise, 1,154. Sales, 2,200. Stock, 71,787.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5, 1872.

Cotton firm; middlings, 21⅛c. a 22c. Net receipts, 1,173 bales. Sales, 500. Stock, 22,012.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5, 1872.

Tobacco—small business and prices unchanged.

OSWEGO, Feb. 5, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,300 barrels at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 50 for amber winter, $8 50 for white winter, $9 for double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 51, red winter at $1 60. Corn unchanged; sales of 3,000 bushels at 66c. and two cars at 67c. Barley quiet; up lake Canada held at $1, Bay Quinte at $1 05. Rye dull; sales of one car Western at 90c. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $25. Shipstuffs, $26 a $27; middlings, $28 a $30 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 66c.; to New York, 49c.; to Albany, 49c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5, 1872.

In store and afloat—Wheat, 660,000 bushels; corn, 457,000 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels; barley, 156,000 bushels; peas, 200 bushels; rye, 29,000 bushels. Rail shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels. Flour in fair demand; sales of 1,000 bbls. extra State, on private terms; 500 bbls Western at the range. Wheat neglected. Corn dull; sales of car lots at 59c. a 60c. Oats and rye neglected. Barley in fair demand; sales of 7,500 bushels Western, on private terms, 10 cars two-rowed State at 75c. on track. Pork dull at $14 50. Lard dull, at 9⅛c. a 10c. Highwines nominal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1872.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer and higher at $1 24 for No. 2 spring. Corn firmer at 40⅛c. for No. 2 mixed. Oats No. 2 quiet at 32⅛ a 32⅛c. Rye firm at 73c. a 73⅛c. for No. 2. Barley dull and easier; sales of No. 2 spring at 60c. a 61⅛c. Whiskey quiet, but firm at 87⅛c. a 88c. Dressed hogs in good demand at $5 15 a $5 40. Pork unsettled, weak and lower at $12 50, seller February; $12 60 seller March. Lard steady at $8 50. Hams in pickle unchanged. Live hogs active at $4 15 a $4 50. Cattle in fair demand and firm at $5 a $6 12⅛. Receipts, 4,000 bbls. flour, 10,000 bushels wheat, 52,000 do. corn, 15,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 9,000 do. barley, and 4,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 22,000 bushels wheat, 8,000 do. corn, 2,000 do. oats, 10,000 do. rye and 2,000 do. barley.

OUR COLLEGES.

Columbia College—Intermediate Examination.

The intermediate examination of the classes of Columbia College commenced yesterday at half-past nine o'clock and continues through the week. Yesterday the seniors were examined in Greek, the juniors in physics, the sophomores in geometry and trigonometry, and the freshmen in Grecian history and Roman antiquities. In the School of Mines the preparatory class was examined in chemistry.

There are about one hundred and ten undergraduates in the college, and about one hundred in the School of Mines. It is a matter of interest to the public that the college is practically free, it being well able and quite willing to dispense with tuition fees when the student is unable to pay them.

The intermediate examination is little more than a half yearly review, and not of special importance except as a sort of sieve to strain out such students as cannot keep up, so that the best [illegible] all [illegible]

College of the City of New York—Last Day of the Examination.

The semi-annual examination at the College of the City of New York was concluded yesterday by the examination of the Junior class, which was examined in Latin, Greek and Spanish. In these languages they were required to translate as well as to explain the [illegible] grammar.

The cadet [illegible] in the department of engineering [illegible] Colonel [illegible] of the United States Arsenal at Rock Island [illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BUTLER—CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, February 1, 1872, at the Church of the Incarnation, New York, by the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., PATRICK HENRY BUTLER, of Richmond, Va., to MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late John Campbell, of New York city.

CHEEVER—FLEEMAN.—On Sunday, February 4, by the Rev. John J. Brouner, Mr. AARON CHEEVER to Miss MATILDA E. FLEEMAN, daughter of the late David R. Fleeman, all of this city. No cards.

CRAGIN—CLAYTON.—On Thursday, February 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. T. Olmsted, GEORGE D. CRAGIN, Jr., to ADELAIDE L., daughter of Charles H. Clayton, both of this city.

DITMAN—STEWART.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, January 31, 1872, by the Rev. Willard M. Rice, D. D., ANDREW DITMAN, of New York, to MARY M. STEWART, youngest daughter of the late James Stewart, of Philadelphia.

DIXON—MOORE.—At New York, on Wednesday, January 24, by the Rev. Dr. Sill, JOHN W. DIXON, of New York, to MATTIE J. MOORE, of Rahway, N. J.

KELLEY—BARNES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, January 31, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, RICHARD J. KELLEY to JULIET A., eldest daughter of Charles C. Barnes, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

LYNCH—MCGONEGAL.—On Wednesday evening, January 31, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Father Dunphy, of St. Joseph's church, JAMES LYNCH to Miss LIZZIE MCGONEGAL, both of this city. No cards.

SPENCER—HICKS.—On Thursday, February 1, at the Reformed church, Washington square, by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, WILLIAM T. SPENCER to EMMA W. HICKS, daughter of William S. Hicks, Esq., all of this city.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On Friday, February 2, 1872, ALEXANDER MCLEOD, infant son of Robert and Eliza Abbott, aged 4 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

ASTOIN.—On Sunday, February 4, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. F. ASTOIN.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third street, on Wednesday next, February 7, at half-past ten o'clock.

BAXTER.—At Closter, N. J., on Saturday, February 3, WYLLYS POMEROY BAXTER, eldest son of George and Anna S. Baxter, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, West Fourteenth street, New York, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

BERTINE.—At Pelham, Westchester county, on Sunday, February 4, REBECCA, wife of William Bertine, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal church, East Chester, on Wednesday, February 7, at two o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BLACKMORE.—In Jersey City, on Monday, February 5, 1872, ELIZA, wife of J. L. Blackmore, in the 54th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, February 8, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 26 Railroad avenue, Jersey City.

CARSON.—On Sunday, February 4, of consumption, LILY A. CARSON, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 152 West Thirty-second street, on Tuesday, February 6, at one o'clock.

CHICHESTER.—Suddenly, on Monday, February 5, HENRY CHICHESTER, son of James M. and Rossana Chichester, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 324 Fourth avenue, on Wednesday, February 7, at half-past one o'clock.

CHUTE.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday, February 4, MARY R., eldest daughter of Richard Chute.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's church, New Brighton, on Wednesday, February 7, at half-past ten o'clock. Boats leave pier 19, North River, at 9:30, and foot of Whitehall street at 9 and 10 o'clock.

CONNELL.—On Monday, February 5, ELLA E., youngest daughter of George W. and Lucy A. Connell, aged 4 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Tuesday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the residence of the grandfather, James Martin, 361 West Twenty-first street, corner Ninth avenue.

COOPER.—On Saturday morning, February 3, of pneumonia, at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. F. W. Ostrander, HENRY W. COOPER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at two o'clock.

CRIMMINS.—On Sunday, February 4, after a long illness, TIMOTHY CRIMMINS, a native of Newcastle West, county Limerick, Ireland, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Tuesday), from his late residence, 350 Front street, at two o'clock.

CRONLEY.—On Sunday, February 4, HANNAH M. CRONLY, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 West Ninth street, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

DREAPOR.—On Sunday, February 4, Mrs. MARGARET DREAPOR, of Tarrytown, in the 64th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Patrick Flanagan, 780 Eighth avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, to-day (Tuesday) at half-past one; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Enniskillen papers please copy.

DIMOND.—WILLIAM DIMOND, 244 West Thirty-sixth street.

Further particulars to-morrow.

DUNN.—On Monday, February 5, DANIEL DUNN, a native of Garreyinch, King's county, Ireland, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, February 7, at half-past one o'clock, from his late residence, 27 West Houston street. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

DYMOND.—On Sunday evening, February 4, ISAAC DYMOND, aged 80 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The remains will be taken to Woodstock, Ulster county.

Pennsylvania and Ohio papers please copy.

FALCONER.—NEW YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB.—The members are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, JOHN A. FALCONER, from his late residence, Dey street, near Tonnelle avenue, Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, 6th inst., at one o'clock. JOHN WATT, Chief.

L. D. ROBERTSON, Corresponding Secretary.

FORD.—In Chatham Village, N. Y., on Monday, February 5, Hon. HIRAM D. FORD, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed church of the above place, on Wednesday, February 7, at eleven o'clock A. M.

GARDNER.—On Sunday, February 4, after a short and severe illness, ROBERT M. GARDNER, in the 22d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 540 West Thirty-third street, on Tuesday, February 6, at one o'clock P. M.

Rockland county papers please copy.

GINNEL.—On Sunday, February 4, of consumption, AUGUSTE GINNEL, aged 39 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, Henry Ginnel, 262 Union street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 6, at two o'clock P. M.

GRADY.—On Monday, February 5, THOMAS J. GRADY, son of Patrick and Selina Grady, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on Wednesday, the 7th, from the corner of Forty-eighth street and First avenue, without further notice.

GRANGER.—On Sunday morning, February 4, MARY, wife of Peter Granger.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at one o'clock on Tuesday, February 6, from her late residence, 104 Delancey street.

HARTMAN.—On Sunday, February 4, JOHN E. HARTMAN, in the 41st year of his age.

The friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Joseph and Judge Anthony Hartman, also the members of the late Volunteer Engine Companies Jefferson, No. 26, and Forrest, No. 3, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, February 6, 1872, at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 612 East Thirteenth street.

HUNTER.—On Saturday, February 3, MARY LOUISA HUNTER, daughter of Jacob F. and Mary L. Hunter, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Rev. Dr. Geissenhainer, No. 108 East Fourteenth street, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

IVES.—On Saturday, February 3, ELIZABETH IVES, wife of the late Michael Ives, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 135 East Forty-first street, to-day (Tuesday), at one o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, in this city, on Sunday, February 4, 1872, WOOLSEY, infant son of Catherine Robertson and Dr. Woolsey Johnson.

Funeral services at Christ church, Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, February 7, at three o'clock P. M.

KNOBLER.—On Saturday, February 3, 1872, EMMA, beloved wife of Florence Knobler, and daughter of H. H. [illegible]

Funeral services at her late residence, [illegible] Garden street, Hoboken, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M. Remains to be taken to [illegible] Cemetery. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

[illegible]ARD.—On Sunday, February 4, suddenly, [illegible], a native of Newtonard, county Down, Ireland.

[illegible] will be taken from St. Mary's church [illegible] morning, at ten o'clock, and thence to [illegible] Cemetery.

[illegible] Down papers please copy.

[illegible].—Suddenly, in this city, at the house of his [illegible], Louis Ernst, [illegible] West Forty-fifth street, on Saturday, February 3, FERDINAND C. [illegible], aged [illegible] years, 2 months and 18 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

LYLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, February 5, [illegible] LYLE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MASON.—On Sunday, at Yonkers, on Sunday, February [illegible], wife of John M. Mason, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas [illegible] Salem, Mass.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's church, Yonkers, on Tuesday afternoon, February 6, at three o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Yonkers depot on the arrival of the two o'clock train from Forty-second street.

MINNS.—On Monday, February 5, EDWARD HOWARD MINNS, aged 21 years, son of William Minns.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, corner Thirty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. The remains will be taken to the Second avenue Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

MURTLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, February 5, 1872, HANNAH MURTLAND, relict of William Murtland, in her 84th year.

Funeral will take place Wednesday, February 7, at two o'clock P. M., from 323 Herkimer street, Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MOSER.—On Monday, February 5, MARIA, wife of William Moser, aged 43 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

PARKER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, February 4, 1872, KATE, youngest daughter of James and Kate Parker.

Funeral at Perth Amboy, N. J., this day (Tuesday), February 6, at noon.

PAUL.—On Saturday, February 3, DANIEL PAUL, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 190 Johnson street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 6, at two o'clock. Also members of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M.; also members of Volunteer Engine Company No. 17, and members of the Volunteer Fire Department.

PINOVER.—On Monday, February 5, JOHN PINOVER, aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 257 Third street, at ten o'clock.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—In this city, on Saturday, February 3, Mrs. MARY W. SYMMES RICHARDS, wife of James B. Richards, born in Plymouth, Mass., aged 49 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at 128 East Twelfth street, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at three o'clock P. M.

Plymouth and Boston papers please copy.

SINDEREN.—On Sunday, February 4, LAURA BOGMAN, wife of Adrian Van Sinderen and daughter of the late George L. Sampson, Esq., aged 38 years.

Funeral services from her late residence, 178 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 6, at two o'clock P. M.

Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

SELLEW.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, January 30, ALIDIA ROSALIA, only daughter of Wallace H. and Harriet A. Sellew, aged 15 years, 6 months and 17 days.

Connecticut papers please copy.

TUTHILL.—On Sunday evening, February 4, of pneumonia, THEODORE M. TUTHILL, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's church, corner Broadway and Vesey street, to-day (Tuesday), at one o'clock P. M., without further notice.

VAN TASSELL.—On Sunday, February 4, HOWARD KEARNEY, only child of William and Amelia Van Tassell, aged 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 214 East Fifty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues, at one o'clock this day. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

VIEL.—On Sunday, February 4, 1872, at his late residence, 18 East Fourteenth street, LOUIS CHARLES VIEL, in his 80th year.

The funeral will leave his late residence, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at ten A. M., and proceed to St. Vincent de Paul's church, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, where a solemn mass of requiem will be sung. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WELSH.—On Sunday, February 4, ANNIE WELSH, aged 18 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 23 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 6, at one o'clock P. M., thence to Calvary Cemetery.

WHITLOCK.—On Sunday, February 4, HARRIET WELLS, eldest daughter of E. J. Whitlock, aged 13 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, 196 Washington street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WORDEN.—On Monday morning, February 5, at Albany, ANNA EDSON, wife of John L. Worden, Jr., United States Army.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN BROcatel Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do., $75; walnut rep Suits, $30 and $50; Carpets, 50 cents per yard up; Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Tables, for half cost. Residence 253 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

ALL THE COMPLETE FURNITURE OF PRIVATE mansion 124 West 26th st., near 6th av., to be sold regardless of cost, in lots to suit purchasers.—Parlor Suits, in satin and brocatel, $75; rep Suits, $30; Bedroom Suits, walnut $30; Brussels Carpets, 50c. yd.; and 300 lots cheap for cash.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED brocatel, cost $450, for $275; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, Chamber, Dining Furniture; sacrifice; property family leaving city. Inquire residence 25 W. 15 st., near 5 av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 200 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—AN IMmense stock and low prices, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE WANTED.—FAMILIES having Carpets, Furniture, &c., in any quantity (large or small) to dispose of can get a good price. Address BUYER, Herald office.

304 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—For sale, elegant Parlor, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture; also one Upright Piano, Crockery and Kitchen Utensils, all practically new, having been imported from Germany two years ago.

BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.—New and elegant designs; Parlor Bagatelle Boards and everything appertaining to billiards, at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

RESTAURANTS.

LUER HOUSE, 110 SPRING STREET, NEAR BROADway.—The successors of Mr. Luer have the honor to inform the public that they have added to their pastry business, so well known, a restaurant equal to the best establishment of the kind in New York; best French cooking; the imported wines; active waiters; private rooms for parties. Orders in the city executed with care and promptness. Table d'hote at 6½ P. M. Prices moderate.

CLOTHING.

ASTONISHING PRICES OBTAINED FOR CAST OFF Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., by calling or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 31 Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 516 SIXTH AVEnue, near Forty-sixth street.—Having received from the West large orders for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets, I will pay for Pants from $2 to $5; Coats, $7 to $25; Dresses, $5 to $60. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

A HIGHER PRICE THAN EVER PAID FOR LADIES' and gentlemen's Cast-Off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry, by F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue, between Washington and Waverley places. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT 422 FOURTH AVENUE, ABOVE TWENTY-NINTH street, ladies and gents will be astonished at the prices E. MINTZ pays in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry; $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses, $5 to $15 for Coats, $2 to $5 for Pants. A note through post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment, 169 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street.—The utmost value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT 420 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTYthird and Thirty-fourth streets, M. COHN pays the full value for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Cohn.

AT 25 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place, ladies and gentlemen will receive the highest price for cast off clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. P. HART.

[illegible] BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—[illegible] M. HERZ pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz. Please send note.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION! TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL [illegible] diseases successfully and permanently cured [illegible]
Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A [illegible] FOR ALL UNFORTUNATES, BY [illegible] female physician and midwife, [illegible]

ALL PRIVATE AND NERVOUS DISEASES CURED [illegible] without detention from business, by Dr. [illegible] Beach street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, [illegible] of Midwifery, 25 years' successful practice in [illegible] female complaints, from whatever cause [illegible] Residence and office, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

MRS. WORCESTER, PHYSICIAN, [illegible] street, between Washington and [illegible] all [illegible] Board, during [illegible]

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDWIFE.—[illegible] years' successful practice [illegible] free. 42 [illegible] place, East Eighth street.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN [illegible] cures all female [illegible] West Twenty [illegible]

PHYSICIAN [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Heads of Departments in New York To Be Removed.

The Seventy's Charter a Legislative White Elephant.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL PROJECT.

Judd's Jury Bill—George Law's Ferries—Emigration Affairs To Be Investigated. The Alteration of Bills—Protecting the Ballot Box—City Printing.

ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1872.

With the opening of another week of the legislative session comes a renewal of the inquiries in relation to the probable movements of the late "Boss" Tweed and the speculations as to whether he will come up here this week or come up here at all. It makes but little difference now whether he comes or not, at least so far as legislation is concerned; but as an old member of the Legislature remarked to me yesterday, "He will not come if he has any sensibility or any of the sensitiveness of ordinary human beings, or if indeed he be nothing more than a beast." This is strong language, but it is freely used nevertheless. There are some who claim that those who talk thus of Tweed fear his presence here lest some more damaging revelations may be made and they find themselves implicated and their record of gratuities and presents received in the past become too generally known to do them any good.

Will Sammy Tilden come up is asked by a great many. But the conundrum is always "given up" and Sammy's indifference to the interests of his constituents and the great work of reform in which he was expected to take such a leading part is rather severely commented on. It may be, however, that

TWEED AND TILDEN

are watching each other or playing at hide and seek with their friends. Whatever be the cause of their continued absence, they should each severally resign the offices they do not fill and give their people opportunities to chose somebody else. It may come to pass that the Senate will decide to declare Tweed's seat vacant and request a new election, and unless they do that they will do nothing in the premises. They don't want Mr. O'Donovan, and they are perfectly well satisfied that the majority of the people in the Fourth Senatorial district do not want Mr. O'Donovan, and he certainly has no chance to have his cause properly managed, as no respectable lawyer would take charge of it after the assertion he made before the committee some few weeks ago. He may be able to show that some frauds were perpetrated, but he cannot show that he was elected. Talking about frauds calls to mind the fact that more frauds are being constantly developed.

Among the matters that will come up to-night or to-morrow is a bill to be introduced by Mr. Mackay of New York, which purposes to make

JOHN COCHRANE BOSS OF NEW YORK.

The bill provides that within three days after its passage the office of the present Mayor shall cease and the duties thereof devolve upon the President of the Board of Aldermen. That within ten days after the passage of the act the terms of office of the Commissioners of Parks, Public Works, Health, Police, Excise, Fire, Buildings and Charities and Corrections shall cease and the offices be filled by persons appointed by the President of the Board of Aldermen, and for the full terms named for the present officials. This will no doubt cause quite a commotion, and a bevy of the Custom House republicans may be expected up here to fight for the loaves and fishes of the metropolitan patronage. Mr. Mackay has also prepared a bill to be introduced to-morrow in relation to

THE NEW COURT HOUSES

in New York. It requires the Comptroller to return the amounts needed for the completion of the County Court House, the Third District Police Court House and the Ninth District Police Court House, also the amounts already expended for erecting, maintaining and furnishing the Court Houses aforesaid. It also provides that the terms of office of the Commissioners at present in charge of the work on each of those Court Houses shall cease within three days after the passage of the bill and the Comptroller shall have charge of the erection, completion and maintenance of the buildings and may appoint superintendents and persons necessary for such completion. Thus it will be seen that the quiet George intends to make short work of the present holders of the patronage in the city. He intends to push both bills, and will no doubt cause quite a flutter among the place holders and would-be place holders in the metropolis.

THE ELEPHANTINE CHARTER

of the Committee of Seventy is in hard luck. It will be remembered that the Committee on Cities reported with slight amendments. Now it appears that, further than listening to the disquisitions and dissertations of Salomon, Stern, Ruggles and Varnum, the committee did not consider the subject in detail. The report was made to get rid of the job and throw it on the committee of the whole House. Many of the members do not want that and claim that it should be discussed in a caucus of the majority, while some of the majority claim that it should be discussed in caucus of the New York city members. Then again, others claim they should hasten its passage, get rid of it, send it to the Senate and let that body deal with it in detail and make the amendments. All parties seem as anxious to get rid of it without shouldering any responsibility as the owner of the celebrated white elephant was anxious to get rid of his pet. It will probably be discussed some day in this week and its possible fate determined.

JUDD'S JURY BILL

still remains smothered in the Judiciary Committee, and unless some determined action is taken by the House it is likely to remain there. The bill is too much of a public necessity, has been too favorably commented on, and its speedy passage too loudly and unanimously called for to suit the brilliant legal lights composing the Judiciary Committee, which I described in full in my letter of Saturday last. The bill, if passed, will be most injurious to the business of shysters and pettifoggers, and it is probable that if it be reported it may be so tinkered as to be of no avail.

GEORGE LAW'S FERRIES

still occupy much attention. The wily "live Oak George" keeps his agents at work, and the fight on his side is being most insidiously fought. Mr. Bennett, however, feeling that he has the sympathy and support of every individual of the hundreds of thousands who are obliged to cross on George's disgracefully conducted ferries, is determined to make the fight warm, and wind possible George's "moral" weight may be enough to break down the work, but, as yet, the appearances are that in both Houses there will be a reform established in the ferry business, at least.

A GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL

to pay off the floating and outstanding debt of the State is being prepared by Mr. Alvord. The [illegible] claims that with an additional tax of not more than three and a half mills on the dollar over the usual tax the entire debt can be fully [illegible] paid off and a little to spare. He [illegible] the recent democratic Legislature laid [illegible] an additional tax of two mills. Instead of [illegible] the [illegible] tion of taxation [illegible] paid off and a free [illegible] He intends [illegible] and this is [illegible] the desired result. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1872.

[illegible] Reservoir square was reported [illegible]

BILLS PASSED.

By Mr. ROBERTSON [illegible]

The Committee of the Whole ordered to a third reading a bill [illegible] West Chester to extend [illegible] Morrisania [illegible]

Assembly.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1872.

In the Assembly this evening a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York was read. The memorial urges the passage of a bill [illegible] harbor of New York [illegible]

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ALVORD [illegible] to repeal the [illegible]

By Mr. MACLAY [illegible] the city of New York [illegible] the estimate [illegible]

By Mr. D. B. HALLOCK—Providing for the publication of the reports [illegible]

A SHIP CANAL

around Niagara Falls.

Mr. [illegible] the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce and Navigation [illegible] authorized and directed to investigate [illegible]

IN THE INTERESTS OF EMIGRATION

[illegible] the transportation of emigrants and effects [illegible]

By Mr. J. D. BROWN [illegible] repeal [illegible] laws

By Mr. [illegible] Mr. Aitkin [illegible] the Harbor [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] committee to [illegible] Congressional district [illegible]

Mr. SMITH moved that as the commitment on [illegible] the Governor [illegible] Committee [illegible]

Mr. BENNETT moved that as the report of

THE BROOKLYN FERRY [illegible]

was unsatisfactory therefore [illegible]

By Mr. [illegible] That the Committee on [illegible] be discharged from the further consideration of the bill providing for the repeal of the Erie [illegible] bill and it at the same be referred to a Committee of the Whole [illegible]

THE BALLOT BOX.

Mr. MORRISON called up his resolution for a select committee to investigate and report what legislation is necessary to more effectually protect the ballot box.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend the resolution by [illegible] the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was agreed to, and then the resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to repeal section [illegible] of the Act of 1871 to reorganize the local government of New York city which [illegible] provided for designating one paper in said city [illegible] the Corporation notices and the effect of which was to give the printing to

THE TRANSCRIPT ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. HAWKINS explained the provisions of the bill showing that this was one of the worst schemes of the Ring. The Comptroller, when he took the office, found there had been paid to this paper the [illegible] months [illegible] $[illegible] 89.88 and there was another sum of $200,000 claimed and [illegible] the papers [illegible] for two years and eight months [illegible] nearly three millions [illegible] and with what was claimed over three million dollars. As the law stands this patronage was required to be given to the [illegible]

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ALVORD introduced a resolution, which was adopted, expressing sympathy with Mr. William L. [illegible] a member of the House, now dangerously ill.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Parepa-Rosa English Opera—Opening Night.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening from parquet to dome with the admirers (and their name is legion) of the renowned prima donna, Mme. Parepa Rosa, and her magnificent troupe of English opera artists. "Standing room only" was the rule both in the parquet and the lobbies and a high degree of enthusiasm was evinced by the audience. Aside from the interest created by the return of such an assemblage of favorites there was the additional attraction of the representation for the first time in English here of Verdi's opera, "Un Ballo en Maschera."

The cast was exceedingly strong, as may be seen from the following:—Amelia, Mme. Parepa-Rosa; Oscar the page, Mme. Jenny Van Zandt; Ulrica, Mrs. Seguin; Earl Richard, Castle; Renato, Cook; Samuel, Hall; Tom, Ryse; and Silvan, Finross. Mme. Parepa-Rosa achieved such a success in the role of Amelia as can scarcely be said to have been eclipsed by any of her former triumphs. The grand aria of the third act was delivered by her with a dramatic majesty and intense feeling that brought down a torrent of applause. Mme. Van Zandt was the most charming page we have ever had at the Academy. In the grand ensemble in the second act her voice rang out clear and sweet as a bell. Mrs. Seguin invested the sorceress with a dramatic dignity and power such as are seldom found in this role. Mr. Cook was the best of the male representatives and his Renato was a *chef d'œuvre* of art in acting and singing. Hall and Ryse made the most of their small parts, and Castle acted well, but his detestable method of singing from the throat neutralized the effect of his vigorous acting. Carl Rosa conducted admirably, and the entire efficiency of the chorus and orchestra testified to his talents as a director of opera. The performance, considered in general, was worthy of very high praise. To-night Rossini's sparkling opera—a complete novelty at the present time—"La Gazza Ladra" will be presented, with Mrs. Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Mrs. Cook and Messrs. Karl, Campbell, Cook, Whitney, Hall and Ryse in the cast.

Globe Theatre—"Pedestin."

This house was thrown open to the public last night by William E. Freligh, of the Bowery Theatre. Several of the principal members of the Bowery company have been transplanted to Broadway, and Mr. Freligh has perfected all the arrangements for making the Globe a popular place of amusement with that liberality that has always distinguished his management. That Broadway is in great need of a first class theatre of the sensational order there can be no doubt and that Mr. Freligh is exactly the manager to properly conduct the enterprise is an evident fact. It is the intention of the management to play at the Globe all the strong sensations that hit the audiences at the Bowery and there can be no possible doubt that Mr. Freligh has entered upon an undertaking that will yield an abundant harvest. The piece last night was well produced and made a hit with the audience. Mrs. W. G. Jones received a positive ovation at her entrance. She sustained the title role with characteristic ability. Miss Polly Booth added new laurels to her already well established reputation. Her singing of "Coming Through the Rye" made one of the prettiest points of the piece, and was deservedly encored. Mrs. Connelly played the part of Granny Swabs well and is destined to become as great a favorite at the Globe as she is at the Bowery. The play is a good one and, there is no doubt, will have a long run. One of the features of this theatre are the Monday and Thursday matinees. The house was crowded yesterday afternoon when the first afternoon performance was given.

Thirty-fourth Street Theatre.

This pretty little house has just been reopened under the most favorable auspices, and from present indications it is likely to become a popular resort for uptown east-siders. The experience of Mr. W. C. Mitchell is well calculated to make the establishment a success. Last night there was an excellent variety programme presented to the patrons of the house. The performance opened with an amusing [illegible] Magic Box, which was followed by songs, dances, tightrope exhibitions and other attractions [illegible] Konzall gave an admirable [illegible] and pretty little Lucy [illegible] evidently [illegible] Taken altogether the entertainment given at the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre [illegible]

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

No Disturbance and No Business Except Electing a few New Members.

Those who expected an uproarious [illegible] at Tammany Wigwam were [illegible] There was no such [illegible] The Tammany braves smoked the pipe of peace [illegible] Council [illegible]

SLEIGHING CARNIVAL.

Winter Scenes in the Park, on Sixth Avenue, Grand Boulevard, Macomb's Dam and Central Avenue Roads.

Celebrities of the Road, Human and Equine.

Winter brings with it many sports and enjoyments that partly compensate humanity for its cold and dreariness, and winter sports have a charm about them for those whose blood is warm and whose time and means warrant a full enjoyment of the good things of this world. Among these pastimes none is more looked forward to and more thoroughly enjoyed when it comes than sleighing. After the ground has become hardened by frost, signs of snow are eagerly looked for by the devotees of sleighing, and the first flakes fill them preparing for scenes of excitement of a nature that no other action of the elements brings about. Roadsters had almost despaired of being able to enjoy a drive in a "Portland" this winter, but the storm of Saturday brought a plentiful supply of snow that covered the roads and avenues and made passable sleighing.

The champion ground for the trotters has been the Grand Boulevard from Fifty-ninth to 155th street, and Sixth and Eighth avenues, above the Park. All the club houses, Heintzell's, Arcularius', Judge Smith's, Florence's and last, though not least, Harry Bertholf's, have been crowded. Mirth, gayety and jollity ruled the hour. Standing on the stoop of one of the club houses the HERALD reporter gazed upon a brilliant scene and pictured to [illegible] those who seemed to be bright particular stars of the snowy horizon. A person who has never seen from this standpoint the immense number of valuable horses, sleighs, harness, robes, &c., that all perform part in the gay cavalcade can hardly realize what immense sums of money New Yorkers spend yearly upon their driving pleasures. Almost all the road men appeared behind several different horses belonging to their stables, as it takes at least five or six animals a day to give a regular sleigh rider a full supply of driving, initiate and satisfy his love of the sport.

But here are plenty of well known trotting teams and single trotters in sight, so we will proceed with a pen sketch of the actors, human and equine, who come prominently before us:—

Seated cosily among the rich warm robes of a handsome sleigh comes Mr. Henry J. Howard, a finelooking gentleman. He is behind a pair of sorrel horses of singular beauty and great speed, natives of the Green Mountain State. They can trot in 2:40 together and are as gentle as kittens. He handles them with that nattiness peculiar to the New York gentleman horseman and they are a pleasant picture to contemplate as they dash by the Club House at a slashing gait.

Mr. Thomas P. Wallace, the owner of the trotting celebrities Henry, Coleman, Heather Bloom, Triumph and others next appears upon the scene drawn by sorrel horse Triumph, with a record of 2:25, and gray mare Heather Bloom. He is a young bachelor, and one of our most enterprising merchants. His stable of horses he keeps for his own amusement and not as a source of profit, and his transactions on the turf are marked by the strictest honor and integrity. He dashes by at a tremendous gait, and horses and man seem to feel the enjoyment of the hour thoroughly.

Mr. A. R. Phyfe is seated behind his beautiful mare Venus and bay gelding Glendale. They make a rattling team, full of life and spirit. Mr. Phyfe is a general favorite, and he is a great lover of horses, of which he keeps a number, all fine bred and valuable. As they come in sight he calls upon his team, and they respond by dashing past at a gait that fully demonstrates their quality.

Mr. James W. Gillies, one of our most successful downtown merchants, is enjoying an hour's relaxation from business cares and perplexities by driving a magnificent bay team, a recent purchase, and one any gentleman might be proud of. They can trot in 2:30, and, being young, show promise of still greater speed. As he dashes by the horses are much admired by the spectators on the porch.

The San Francisco stables are well represented by the following gentlemen, who appear upon the road well equipped for the run:—

Mr. J. Q. Laws is driving his splendid team, sorrel mare Mary Jane and bay gelding Fracey. They are very stylish and fast.

Samuel Weeks is behind his fast gelding Ethan Allen.

Charles Weeks is behind his old pet the Blue mare, who is faster than ever.

Mr. Gilender is driving his splendid road team Penobs, or Chief and Paul.

Frank Ferguson has his slashing gray mare Camille, who is very fast.

Mr. G. N. Ferguson is driving the rattling mare Nancy Sykes.

Mr. William Olliffe has out his splendid pair of blacks.

Mr. Mark Littell is driving his very speedy black mare Corinne.

Mr. W. C. Dewey is sending along that rattling team, bay mare Bright Eyes and mate who can go "like a flash."

Mr. J. W. Lawrence is behind a roan and black team, John and Ned.

Mr. W. A. Cole is driving a fine brown team.

Master Mills Decker is showing off a fine bay.

Mr. William Wise is speeding his bay horse, and

Mr. S. S. Laws has out his team, Cash and Billy Horst.

After the above a new lot show in sight, comprising Mr. James Irving's fast brown mare Maggie I.; Mr. Stevens' sorrel mare, Mr. Henry Thompson's brown and gray team, Mr. Arthur Jennings' bay mare, Mr. Samuel G. Courtney's bay horse, Mr. Robert Diedericks' chestnut horse Bob, Mr. William Lang's slashing team of brown and gray mares, Mr. John Crippin's Old Star gelding Newburg, whose speed never deserts him. He is hale and hearty as a buck.

Before we had recorded the above along came Mr. Wm. De Forest's fast little brown gelding Prince Captain; Hankins' fast Rashaw mare, Mr. Robert Elliott's chestnut gelding, Mr. Robert Gillespie's fine black horse from Kentucky.

Then Commissioner Galway rattled along behind the fast and handsome gelding Prince of Wales, Mr. Amos Littell with his splendid and speedy gray horse Watertown, Mr. Griffin's bay Hambletonian, Mr. David Close's brown horse, Dr. Grosvenor's sorrel Columbus, J. F. Hopkinson's slashing team, Phil and Sue, Frank Blessing's fine gray mare, Mr. Phil Fitzpatrick's family team, Daisy Dean and Kate Kearney.

A short lull, and then again comes a rush, with Mr. Breslin's fast pair of blacks, ex-Sheriff O'Brien's favorite team, a gray and brown, who trotted fast and made a fine appearance; Mr. Porter's brown horse Cheerful; Mr. Nigellus' pair of elegant brown horses to a very tasteful sleigh; Mr. Dougherty's well known gray trotting mare Stella; Harry Harbeck's very easy going brown Hambletonian mare; James McGee's gray and black team, Gray Dick and Frank Page—both very fast—and Mr. William H. Harbeck's brown and sorrel team.

L. J. Anderson's stables were well represented as follows:—

S. J. Anderson's very fast brown mare Pirate.

Mr. Creveling's very speedy colt from the [illegible]

Henry Casey's fast black mare.

A. E. Noble's nice steel gray mare.

Frank Page's gray mare Lady Trisbie and brown horse Charlie Davis.

Another group of fast ones pass along:—

Mr. William Humphrey's fast sorrel mare from Kentucky.

Mr. L. J. Phillips' splendid brown road mare by old Hambletonian [illegible] Maid, and there is no better horse in the country for road purposes.

Mr. Channing's black mare and gray gelding, both fast steppers and fine lookers.

Mr. Loren's [illegible] and mate and several other well known [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Wm. Kelly drove several very fast horses.

J. R. Fellows drove his pair of splendid bays.

Harry Hamilton was behind a gray and black pair of rapid trotters.

Mr. William Turnbull drove his bay stallion W. Schoppen.

Mr. William H. Eitbow drove a [illegible] steppers well.

Dr. Hall drove a pair of sorrels.

Messrs. Andrew Brothers drove a team of trotters.

George Ives drove his fast team of Ethan Allen mares.

John Sherwood was behind a fast gray horse.

Ches Simmons drove Commodore Nutt.

Mr. Carr was handling his gray road mare.

Mr. Squires drove his fast sorrel mare and [illegible]

Dr. Cattanach was behind a brown horse.

Ben Daniels sat behind a very fast sorrel.

Mr. Van Ness drove his splendid stallion by Hambletonian.

George M. Scaples was behind a fast trotting horse.

Fred Reynolds drove a very fast black and gray team.

Mr. Burnett sat behind his fast black mare, and Mr. Barry drove his old favorite George.

Sam Truesdell's stables were well represented by Mr. Lichens' pair of sorrel mares Cassie and Katie; Mr. Edward Cervantes' black and white team Addie and Maria; Mr. James Barclay's bay horse Jack, with record of 2:35; Mr. Samuel B. Platt's pair of black trotters, and Mr. F. Purdy's horse Dick.

No serious accidents occurred that we heard of and all those who participated in the sleighing carnival are no doubt willing to exclaim with the admirers of John Gilpin, "When he rides again may I be there to see."

MARRIAGE OR DEATH.

Horrible Tragedy at Bozrah, Conn.—A New York Medical Assistant Shoots the Girl He Cannot Marry and Murders Her Mother.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 5, 1872.

A man named William Irving, in the employ of Dr. Samuel Johnson, of Bozrah, has for some time past had a passion for his employer's daughter and frequently sought to marry her. His suit had been discouraged by the young lady and her family. Irving, who has a violent temper, this morning took a heavily loaded gun, went to the sitting room where the young lady was lying on the sofa and discharged both barrels into her head, inflicting probably fatal injuries.

He then turned to Mrs. Johnson, who witnessed the scene, and struck her a violent blow on the head with the breech of the gun, making a painful, though not dangerous wound. The murderer then left the room, and the family sent a messenger to this city to give warning of the crime. He, however, went to his room, locked himself in and cut his throat from ear to ear. The affair has created intense excitement in this vicinity.

Dr. Johnson's family is highly respectable and widely known. Ewing came from New York ten or twelve years ago, and has lived mostly with Dr. Johnson, where he was treated as one of the family.

Later accounts state that Irving fired the contents of one of the barrels of the shotgun into Miss Johnson's face when standing within six feet of her. The mother ran forward screaming murder, when Irving struck her on the top of the head with such force as to knock her senseless and break off the stock of the gun. The wound is dangerous. When a surgeon from this city arrived he found that the shot had only inflicted a slight wound on the side of Miss Johnson's face, but there was a terrible fracture of the side and top of the skull. It is supposed that Irving, after stunning Mrs. Johnson, beat in the young lady's skull with the barrel of the gun. One of the barrels was not discharged.

Irving then attacked the servant girl who entered the room, but she fled and gave the alarm. Mrs. Johnson died at nine o'clock this evening.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen somewhat since Sunday night at the South Atlantic stations and more so in the Middle and Eastern States. The low barometer in Texas has extended northeast into the Ohio Valley, and rain is reported from the Gulf Coast to Ohio, and snow on the lakes. Southwest winds have backed to northeast from New York and Ohio westward. Southeast winds prevail from Louisiana to Georgia. The barometer has begun to rise in Texas with brisk northwest winds and low temperature. Cold and partially cloudy weather has apparently prevailed north and west of Iowa.

Probabilities.

The central lowest barometer will probably pass northeastward over the Ohio Valley to the St. Lawrence, with snow turning to rain, in most places cold northwest winds and clear weather prevail on Tuesday from Missouri to Lake Huron and northwestward; cloudy and clearing weather from the Southwestern States to Missouri, with cold northwest winds from Alabama westward, and cloudy and threatening weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated other than the brisk northwest winds on the Louisiana coast, and northeast winds on the lower lakes.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	12	28	3 P. M.	1[illegible]	4[illegible]
6 A. M.	6	29	6 P. M.	12	4[illegible]
9 A. M.	4	30	9 P. M.	10	38
12 M.	14	36	12 P. M.	6	34

Average temperature yesterday ... 3[illegible]

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 9[illegible]

ANOTHER RAILROAD SMASH UP.

A Train Tumbled Down an Embankment—About Thirty Passengers Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5, 1872.

The tender, baggage car and three passenger cars of the Washington accommodation train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad were thrown from the track this morning and tumbled down an embankment, three miles west of Meramec. Some sixty passengers were on the train, about half of whom were more or less injured, but none fatally. The accident was caused by a displaced rail.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 04	Moon rises morn	7 14
Sun sets	5 24	High water eve	6 [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	Feb 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of New York	Feb 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Pereire	Feb 10	Havre	58 Broadway
Europa	Feb 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Feb 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Washington	Feb 1[illegible]	Liverpool	15 Broadway
India	Feb 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Republic	Feb 17	Liverpool	10 Broadway
Atlantic	Feb 24	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Anglia	Feb 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	Feb 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. Laurent	Feb 24	Havre	58 Broadway

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 5, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship [illegible] Williams, [illegible]

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.

Bark A M Schweppe, Jobmer, Penarth Roads for orders—[illegible]

Bark Neptune (Nor), Hansen, Cork or Falmouth for orders—[illegible]

Bark Nevada (Br), Smith, Antwerp—D R DeWolf & Co.

Bark Young Partlow, Providence—[illegible]

Bark [illegible] (Br), Tesey, Hamburg, Bermuda—[illegible]

Bark Brothers Pride, [illegible], St John, NB—[illegible]

Brig Jane [illegible], Rio Janeiro—[illegible]

Brig Kodiar, Downing, Havana—[illegible]

Brig Jas Baker, Phelan, Cardenas—Captain.

Schr [illegible]

Schr Lizzie [illegible], Cochran, Baltimore—[illegible]

Schr Kate Westcott, Mead, Galveston—[illegible]

Schr White Star, Bernard, Port-au-Prince—[illegible]

Schr [illegible] Andrews, New Haven—[illegible]

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship [illegible] Cronin, Jan 27, and St. Thomas 1st, with mdse and 275 passengers to [illegible]

Steamship [illegible] Whitman, New Orleans, Jan 28, with mdse and passengers, to [illegible]

Steamship [illegible] Lockwood, Charleston Feb 1, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sept [illegible] Brewer, [illegible] with mdse, to [illegible]

Ship Anstruther (Br), [illegible] Calcutta Oct 17, with mdse to [illegible]. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Dec 4; [illegible] St Helena [illegible]; crossed the Equator Jan 21st, and [illegible]; lat 35 N, lon 26 [illegible]; fell in with NE trades [illegible] from thence to Cape Hatteras strong [illegible] winds; passed Hatteras [illegible] NW winds [illegible] experienced a hurricane from WNW, accompanied with snow, sleet and hail; lost sails and was driven to the eastward [illegible] Fire Island [illegible] and heavy [illegible] experienced hurricane [illegible] Barnegat with gale [illegible] northward [illegible] with snow and sharp lightning [illegible] lat 33 S, lon [illegible]

Bark Kanosa (NG), Meyer, Bremen 60 days, with mdse and 77 passengers to [illegible]. Made a southern passage; had high winds and calms to Hatteras [illegible]; gales from NW [illegible] passed steamship Frankfurt (NG) from New Orleans for Bremen.

Bark Maitz [illegible] Hammond, St Pierre Mart [illegible] days, with sugar [illegible] to [illegible] Hatteras with heavy NE and NW gales [illegible] Long Branch [illegible]

Brig Stanley Stowers, Cadiz 46 days, with wine, &c, to Lawrence, Giles & Co; vessel to [illegible]. Took the southern passage and had variable weather to Bermuda [illegible]

Brig Eaglet (Br), Tooker, Buenos Ayres 59 days, with hides to R W Ropes & Co; vessel to master. Crossed the equator Jan 5 in lon 40; had fine weather to Cape Hatteras [illegible] with heavy NE and NW gales [illegible] lost bulwarks and longboat [illegible]

Brig A A Lane, Carver, Montevideo 65 days, with hides and wool to Walsh, Field & Way. Crossed the equator Jan 6 in lon [illegible]; had fine weather up to Bermuda; from thence 12 days with heavy NW and SW gales. No date, lat 31, lon 60, spoke brig Potomac, from Demarara for Baltimore.

Brig Vers (Br), Murray, Mira River [illegible] 20 days, with [illegible] to Brett, Son & Co. Been 6 days north of Hatteras with heavy NE and NW gales.

Brig San Carlos, Parker, Milk River, Ja, [illegible] days, with logwood to [illegible] Cordova; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been [illegible] days north of Hatteras with fresh NW winds.

Brig Charlotte West, Matanzas 17 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Noah Emery. Had heavy W and NW gales the entire passage; been 11 days N of Hatteras. Jan 28 was within 10 miles of Sandy Hook, where took a [illegible] gale from NW and were obliged [illegible] [illegible]

Schr [illegible] Azelia & Laura, McIntire (Br), Cabacoa [illegible] 23 days, with [illegible] to W D [illegible]; vessel to R J Wenberg. Has been 10 days north of Hatteras with heavy NW gales; carried away head stays; was blown off the coast three times.

Schr F McConville, of Bangor, Eaton, Mayaguez, PR, 15 days, with oranges to T H Mail, vessel to J J Wenberg. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras with heavy NE and NW gales.

Schr Louie A Van Brunt, Tucker, Corpus Christi via Delaware Breakwater 3 days, with wool [illegible] to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr H T Hedges, Dukes, Jacksonville 10 days, with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr Matthew Kenney, Barter, Darien, Ga, 7 days, with timber to H W Loud & Co. [illegible] while coming up the bay had starboard lumber [illegible] causing the vessel to fill with water; was taken in tow by steamtug A F Walcott, and taken to the Coast Wrecking Co's wharf at Stapleton, Staten Island.

The [illegible] Lepestrath (Br), Sanders, from Demarara, which arrived 3d, reports [illegible] James Robinson [illegible] overboard and was drowned.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Neredia, Bearse, Boston for New York, with mdse to H F Dimock.

Brig Anne Elizabeth, Cole, Eastport for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Henry Clay, Graham, St Stephen, NB, for New York, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Lucy Ames, Torry, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Browne.

Schr Wm Deming, Mitchel, Calais for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr John Boynton, Swaine, Calais for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Terapin, Wooster, Providence for New York, in ballast to Jed Frye & Co.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.

Schr Ina Spofford, New York for St John, NB.

Steamer United States, Davis, New York for Fall River.

Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.

WHITESTONE, LI, Feb 5, PM.

This section of the river is now almost entirely free from ice. A report from Rikers Island states that the channels through the Gate are choked up with immense ice floes, making it exceedingly difficult for sailing craft to get through even with the assistance of steamtugs. Very few of the southward bound fleet at anchorage off here in consequence.

Returned—schr Lavina Jane, Mott, Bristol for Providence, for New York, on account of ice obstruction in the Gate.

BELOW.

Brig [illegible], from Montevideo.

Wind at sunset SSE, high.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP WANDO, from New York for Havana, was abandoned 4th inst, waterlogged. See news columns.

BARK ROBERT F [illegible] (Br), Brown, from Hong Kong for New York, went ashore opposite East Moriches, LI, morning of 5th inst, and [illegible]. The fore and main masts were carried away and she is bilged. The vessel is full of water. Crew saved.

STEAMSHIP ALLIANCE, Shute, from New York at Salem 4th inst, reports on morning of 3d broke shaft and [illegible] between Lowell's Island and Marblehead, where she rode out the gale in safety. Was towed in by steamtug Elsie, of Boston.

SHIP RADIANT, from Singapore Dec 14 for Boston (before reported), after being out 12 hours struck on Crocodile Shoal, where she remained an hour and a half, when she was backed off and found to be making 3 feet of water per hour; the captain then beached her on Bintang Island; all hands saved; she was dismasted Dec 20. The cargo was the most valuable ever shipped from Singapore, being worth $400,000, and consisted of 46,133 bags tin, 93,355 do gambier, 3[illegible] do sago flour, 31,466 do sugar, 40,000 do pearl sago, 350 bags black pepper, 328,800 do coffee, 67,460 do topi ca, 20,366 do gum dammar, 18,766 do gum copal, 66 do mace, 14,296 do nutmegs, 27,966 do Borneo rubber, 3,666 do cassia, 56,060 assia liquea, 40,800 do sapan wood and 507,200 do rattans.

SHIP STAR OF ENGLAND, Taylor, from Liverpool with coal, arrived at [illegible] and was scuttled on the 6th to extinguish fire which had broken out in the cargo. After being submerged to her upper decks the apertures were closed, the vessel pumped out and towed on the 8th apparently but little injured.

SHIP WINDWARD, Sprague, before reported dismasted at the mouth of the Columbia River, was towed to Portland, Oregon, 6th ult, and would discharge cargo for repairs.

BRIG ALICE ABBOTT, from Demarara, while being towed through the bridge at Liverpool, NS, 3d ult fouled her anchor with part of the draw, doing some damage to the bridge and trifling injury to the vessel.

BRIG SHAMROCK—Genoa, Jan 17—To-day has taken place the sale by auction of the materials saved from the wreck of the American brig Shamrock. These materials were sold as follows:—Broken wood and spars, for 6.2 livres in currency; anchors and chains, 660; ropes, 1,160; windlass, winch, irons and several other pieces, 420; any other thing belonging to the vessel still remaining in the water, 245; one boat, 34; from which product there is to deduct the usual shares owed for salvage.

SCHR JOSEPH SEGAR, of Boston, from Wilmington, NC, with lumber for Boston, went ashore during the storm on Saturday night, on Great Brewster. Her bottom is out or badly stove. The lumber will probably be taken out in lighters, and the schooner may come off by placing casks in her.

SCHR J H BURNETT, from Portland, with lumber for Fall River, was ashore 3d inst at Wood's Hole. Captain sick.

SCHR HELEN H. BENTON, from Boston for New York, put into Chatham 2d inst, having lost her centre board and main boom off Cape Cod night of 27th.

SCHR LAMARTINE, of and from Yarmouth, NS, for St John, NB, went ashore at False Head Jan 15, and became a total wreck.

SCHR CHAS A GRAINER, which was ashore on Old Ferry Point, was towed off 3d inst by tugboat Day Spring, Capt [illegible] Rowe, and anchored under Hammond's Flats.

SCHR A E MARTIN went ashore on Hart Island morning of 3d inst in the northeast snow storm. She became unmanageable after passing Sands Point, having been imbedded in a large field of ice. She will be gotten off.

SCHR EMMA W DAY, Clark, from Boston at and for Pembroke, went ashore at West Quoddy Bay night of the 29th, where she remained until next day, when she came off slightly damaged.

SCHR ALLEN GURNEY, Conner, at New Haven from Elizabethport, reports that during the severe storm on Saturday, the [illegible] put into Eaton's Neck Harbor. The wind was blowing a gale at the time and was shipped [illegible] The schooner labored heavily and was relieved by throwing overboard 20 tons of coal on deck. On examination [illegible] the severe strain on the vessel opened her to leak [illegible] to make the port of New Haven in safety.

SCHR ANTECEDENT, of Stonington, went ashore at Eaton's Neck, LI, morning of 3d inst, in a thick snow storm. Capt Nash, who commanded her [illegible] anchors would not hold. [illegible]

BARQUE [illegible], Jan 21. [illegible]

HALIFAX, NS, Jan [illegible]. There was a severe storm [illegible]

[illegible]

SAYBROOK, Conn, Feb 5. Arrived at [illegible] steamer Yerbena, from New [illegible] having been frozen in for three days. She reports the Sound clear of heavy ice [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Whalemen.

[illegible]

A letter from on board bark Mary Frazier, Nye, of NB reports her Cape Jan 31, all well.

Ship Marengo, Barnes, of NB, was at Tomber Jan 10, having taken 40 bbls sp oil since last report. Died on board Dec 24, Albert R Hughes, of Newburg, NY, seaman. She would sail next day [illegible] and the line, and would be at Honolulu about the 1st of May to proceed [illegible]

Schr Francis Allen, Glass, of New London, was at Salem Island Nov 1, had taken 18 bbls sp oil.

Spoken.

Ship Kirkwood (Br), Sinnott, from Liverpool for San Francisco, Dec 15, lat 4 N, lon 24.

Ship Queen of the Fast, Stoddard, from New York via Rio Janeiro for San Francisco, Nov [illegible], lat 56 [illegible] S, lon 66 [illegible]

Brig Eliza & Henrietta (Arg), Davis, from Baltimore for [illegible], Dec 6, lat 10 16 S, lon 32 46.

Schr Samuel Howes, from Boston for Cuba, Jan 9, off Chatham.

Foreign Ports.

ANCONA, Jan 1—Arrived, St Clemence, Schmidt, New York.

ANJIER, Dec 9—Passed by Benefic, McNillan, from Manila for New York; 11th, Aztecs, Varney, Batavia for do.

BATAVIA, Jan 18—Arrived, Cara Von Becker, Baltimore.

BREMERHAVEN, Jan 20—Sailed, Polar Star, Stetson, New York.

BREMERHAVEN, Jan 18—Arrived, Main (s), Ludewigs, New York. Also, Alaman, Wessels, Savannah. Sailed 18th [illegible] New York [illegible] Walton, Philadelphia.

BATAVIA, Nov 8—Sailed, barks Martin (NG), for Boston; Dec [illegible] 7th, Azt [illegible] New York. Chartered barks Ella Ellis, for Holland, chassa, and Union, for Boston; [illegible] for New York; Malaya, for United States; Henning [illegible] Sophia, for [illegible]; United States, Europa, to arrive from Hong Kong, and load for United States.

CADIZ, Jan 23—Arrived, St Mary, Halliwell, Havre.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan 24—Arrived, brig Wm Mason, Richardson, Pensacola.

Sailed 28th, brig A J Ross, Wyman, Boston.

DEAL, Jan 20—Arrived, [illegible] from [illegible] (and sailed 21st for Savannah); 22d, Kal [illegible] for Philadelphia and [illegible]

Passed do 20th, Energy, from Rotterdam for Charleston; 21st, Flora, from Antwerp for New York.

DOVER, Jan 20—Off do [illegible] from Rotterdam for New York; Winslow, Davis, from [illegible]

FALMOUTH, Jan 21—Sailed, Bertha, Humphrey, New York.

FOOCHOW, Jan 19—Arrived, Chusan, from Yokohama, and was loaded for New York.

GIBRALTAR, Jan 11—Arrived, bark Oder, Riel, Messina, and sailed 13th for Boston; [illegible] Mars, Dan Rasmussen, New York; 14th, bark Norah Gibbs, Messina (and sailed same day for Boston).

Sailed 19th, bark Sagadahoc, Starkey (from Philadelphia), Trieste; brig Navarcha, Slater, from New York, Naples; 20th, bark Speedwell, Tatten, from New York, Messina.

In port 14th, barks Helen Percival, from Messina, arrived 13th for Boston, waiting [illegible]; John H Pearson, Taylor, from Palermo, arrived 13th for New York; do Hannibal, Marston, from Leghorn for Boston; brigs Rhone, McDougall, from Messina, arrived 13th for New York, with [illegible]; Rabbi [illegible] from Palermo, arrived 13th for New York; [illegible] from Messina, arrived 11th for do do; Ann Elizabeth, from New York [illegible]

Passed 17th, [illegible] 13th, bark Young Turk, Nickerson, from Cadiz for Messina.

HAVRE, Jan 18—Arrived, Witt, Hurter, Hewer, New Orleans; 20th, Simo Lanata, Charleston.

Sailed 19th, D W Chapman, Miller, New Orleans; Arnold Boning, Bullerdick, do.

Cleared 19th, Cathedral, Nickerson, Cardiff.

HAMBURG, Jan 19—Arrived [illegible] Smith, New York.

HALIFAX, Jan 6—Arrived, schr Ann M McIntyre (Br), Gallant, Philadelphia.

ISLE OF WIGHT, Jan 20—Sailed, F B Cutting, Tyson, from Antwerp, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 5—Arrived, ships Hamilton Fish, Bryant, New York; Kendrick Fish, Watts, New Orleans; Wm A Campbell, Henry, Mobile; bark [illegible], Charleston.

Sailed Jan 20—Agamemnon, Bailey, Satilla, Ga; 21st, Firm, Anonsen, Savannah; Progress, Young, Mobile; Sea Gem, Wescott, New Haven; Zufriedenheit, Danneberg, City Point; 22d, Crusader, New Orleans.

Cleared 20th, Expounder, Crocker, and Riverside, Richards, New Orleans; Fawn, Luce, New York; Sarah, Ives, Philadelphia.

Entered out 20th, Araminta, Mosher, for Boston; Felicia, Murray, New Orleans; Olga, Olsen, and Alyssum (s), Haines, New York; Maggie Wildfire, Hoxman, Tesa ola; Vioco, Robson, Providence, RI.

Sailed from Holyhead 21st, Adept, Grossart, New Orleans.

LONDON, Jan 20—Arrived, Iva, Bliss, New York 2d, Constantine, Creevey, do.

Cleared 20th, Capella, Mauger, Doboy; and Ontario, Mitchell, New York.

Sailed 20th, Ottava, Krook, Philadelphia, and anchored at Deal 23d; [illegible] Hakon Jarl, Nash, New York.

MARSEILLES, Jan 18—Arrived, [illegible] Baltimore.

MESSINA, Jan 11—Arrived, Daniel Webster, Kendrick, Gibraltar.

Sailed 11th, Harry Smith, New York; 13th, D. McPherson, Moore, do; Continental, Doane, Ross.

MEJILLONES, Dec 25—In port, ship Mary Bangs, Bowes, for Hamburg next day.

MAYAGUEZ, Jan 20—In port, brigs Thos Turnbull, disg, Hattie, do; schrs G C Dame, for New York Jan 2[illegible]; Zeta Psi, for do 26th; John Christa, disg; Edward, do; F M Sawyer, wtg.

NEWCASTLE, Jan 20—Cleared, Republik, New York; Canova, New Orleans.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan 20—Sailed, Daniele Manin, Rocca, New York.

PORTLAND ROADS, Jan 20—Sailed, Adeline Elwood, Hawkins (from Antwerp), New Orleans; John N Hunt, Hunt, Swansea; Astracana, Dunlop (from Antwerp), New Orleans.

PASSAROFANG, Dec 6—Sailed, Mallard, Young, America.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 5, 3 PM—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, Tibbits, New York, and sailed for Liverpool.

Sailed Feb 3, 6 PM, steamship Republic, Murray (from Liverpool), New York.

RAMSGATE, Jan 21—Sailed, Wm Foss, Nielson, New York.

ROTTERDAM, Jan 20—Cleared, Dunsour, [illegible], Baltimore.

SCILLY, Jan 21—Passed, Tantallon Castle, from New York for London; all well.

SOURABAYA, Dec [illegible]—Arrived, Leucothea, Crowe, Passaroeang.

SANTANDER, Jan 25—Arrived, steamship Vandalia (NG), Franzen, New Orleans via Havana for Hamburg.

ST JOHN, NB, Feb 2—Arrived, schr Pampero (Br), Nuttall, New York; 3d, bark Seaman (Br), Curry, New Haven.

Cleared 1st, brig Alberti, Harriman, Havana; schr Mary G Collins, Robinson, do.

TEXEL, Jan 20—Arrived, Champion, Scott, Savannah.

WATERFORD, Jan 20—Sailed, Loudo, Mitchell, Pensacola.

WEYMOUTH, NS, Jan 23—Cleared, ship [illegible] McMullen, Norfolk, Va.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 3—Arrived, ship Ironshore (Br), Ramsey, Calcutta; bar Rebecca Goddard, Manson, Sevilla.

Cleared—Barks Norton Stover, Sherman, Havana; Elizabeth (Br), Fisher, St Pierre, Mart.

4th—Arrived, steamship Wm Lawrence, Parker, Baltimore via Norfolk.

Sailed—Steamships Tripoli, Blackstone and Hercules; brig Champion; Bark Nepton outward bound, remained at anchor in the Roads. Nothing sailed Saturday.

5th—Arrived, steamships Parthia (Br), Watson, Liverpool; Merrimac, Baltimore; Neptune, New York.

BALTIMORE, Feb 3—Arrived, steamer Peruvian (Br), Smith, Liverpool via Halifax.

Cleared—Barks Burn Brae (Br), Young, Belfast; Regina (Nor), Hanson, Cork or Falmouth for orders; Arnon (Nor), Gibbasson, Londonderry; schrs W F Cushing, Cook, West Indies; Belle Halliday, Wainwright, Jersey City; A Denike, Jones, Boston.

Returned—Steamers State of Maryland and Petersburg, which started Saturday morning for Richmond, were obliged to put back after proceeding as far as North Point, the easterly wind blocking up the mouth of the river with ice so as to render it dangerous to attempt a passage. They report the steamer America, hence for Savannah, anchored off York Carroll.

In Hampton Roads—Brig Svea (Nor), Narup, from New Haven for Baltimore; Emma L Hall, Greer, from Rio; bark Mincora, do, and brig Liena, from Demerara.

BATH, Feb 2—Sailed, schr Lizzie Carr, Tee, Cuba.

CHARLESTON, Feb 5—Sailed, steamship Champion, Berry, New York; schr E H Debart, for the West Indies.

DARIEN, Ga, Jan 26—Arrived, brigs Julia F Haskell, Haskell, Boston; 29th, Magdala (Br), Upham, Havana.

Cleared 24th, barks Augusta, Edwardsen, Belfast; 28th, Libra (Nor), Jorgensen, Amsterdam; Gar sherrie (Br), Armstrong, Marrport; 27th, Alabama (Br), Kirby, Liverpool; Albion (Br), Abel, Belfast.

FERNANDINA, Feb 3—Sailed, steamship Ashland, Moore, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 4—Arrived, brig Caurera, Pernambuco, for orders.

HATTERAS INLET, Feb 3—Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, from Newbern, NC, for New York, put into this place on account of a strong gale blowing outside.

LUBEC, Jan 29—Sailed, schr E E Staples, Gregory, Matanzas.

29th—Sailed, schr Virginia, Small, Matanzas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 31—Arrived, brig Marcellina (Sp), Pagis, Cardenas; schrs Sophia (Br), Fera, Old Providence; Wm Fisher, Lyman, Dominica. Below, coming up, bark Pandore, Sprangle, from London.

Cleared—Steamship Warbonnet, Bolger, New York; barks T H Armstrong, Brady, Providence; Paganini (Ital), Fanelaqua, Liverpool.

Feb 4—Arrived, steamships Sherman, Baley, and George Washington, Gager, New York.

Sailed—Steamships Emily B Souder, Burdick, New York; St Louis, Whitehead, do; Victor, Gates, do via Havana.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 31—Arrived, steamship Maryland, Johnson, Baltimore via Havana.

Sailed—Ship Marcia Greenleaf; schr Mary B Tower.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Jan 31—Arrived, schrs Nymph, Eckerman, from Trujillo via Baunaca; Wm M Jones, Davis, New York.

NORFOLK, Feb 2—Arrived, bark Hildegarde (Nor), Mock, New York.

NEWPORT, Feb 2, PM—Returned on account of ice in Mount Hope Bay, schrs Laura Bridgham, Hart, from Savannah for Fall River; J C Libby, Libby, Jacksonville for do. 3d, 8 AM, arrived schrs Geo W Fogg, Holbrook, Providence via Vineyard Haven for Jamaica; Florence Mayo, Hall, Rockland for New York; Transit, Racket, Boston for Stamford, Ct; White Sea, Foss, Newburyport for Newcastle, Del.

NEW HAVEN, Feb 3—Arrived, schrs Forest Oak, Parker, Fall more; [illegible] Gurney, Elizabethport.

NEW LONDON, Feb 1—Arrived, schr Dr Franklin, Geer, New York for Providence.

PORT BLAKELY, Jan 11—Sailed, bark Sampson, Gove, Callao; 12th, ship Teresa (Br), Davies, do.

PORT ANGELES, Dec 27—Sailed, ship Ocean Traveller, [illegible] Callao.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 5—Cleared, bark John Cobbold (Br), [illegible], Gibraltar for orders.

PORTLAND, Feb 3—Cleared, steamship Sarmatian (Br), Wylie, Liverpool; brig Star, Coos, Matanzas.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan 30—Sailed, bark Warren Hallett, Brown, from Boston for Cape de Verds.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 3—No sailing vessel arrived or sailed. 4th—Sailed, steamer Wm Wood, Shearman, Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 17—Arrived, bark Columbia, Mayhew, Newcastle, NSW.

19th—Arrived, barks Mary Eder (Br), Pinto, Swatow; Freda (Nor), Ferner, Newcastle, NSW.

Cleared—Bark Van Dieman (Br), Robinson, Liverpool.

Sailed—Ship Twilight, [illegible], Cork.

Feb 4—Arrived, ships A [illegible], Liverpool; Queen of Erin, New York.

SAVANNAH, Feb 5—Arrived, steamship Livingston, Chessman, New York; ship Rainier, Liverpool.

Cleared—[illegible], Fla.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 2—Arrived, brig George Amos, [illegible] to New York [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

WINTERPORT, Feb 1—Cleared, schr [illegible], Cardenas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States [illegible] free. [illegible]

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J. W. [illegible] OF [illegible] AND [illegible]

[illegible]

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Cooks, &c.

20 WEST 19TH ST, REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation in a private family as excellent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game and poultry; is a good baker; no objection to do coarse washing; good city reference from last place.

32 RECTOR ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG LADY as plain cook; not backward in washing and ironing.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook; is an excellent laundress; good city reference.

40 WEST 17TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, thorough; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and desserts; good city references.

57 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a private family as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can make bread; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; can be seen at her last employer's for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, REAR.—AS FIRST class meat, pastry and bread cook; best city reference. Apply for two days.

64 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A WOMAN AS good cook; would assist in washing and ironing; has good references; will go a short distance in the country.

97 WATTS ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, restaurant preferred.

101 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook or to assist in the washing, if required.

105 GREENWICH ST.—AS EXPERIENCED COOK and one as chambermaid, natives of Sweden; speak English. Address.

111 WEST 20TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, one as cook and washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

115 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family or boarding house; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

115 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in plain washing; has 2½ years reference from last place.

118 6TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A competent Protestant woman as cook in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference.

120 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND Broadway.—A respectable young girl as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; city reference if required.

132 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a private family, city or country; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; city reference. Call for two days.

133 WEST 19TH ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference.

150 WEST 29TH ST., ROOM 13.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who is fully experienced in all its branches; good city references.

154 WEST 28TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK AND to assist in washing and ironing; best references.

158 3D AV., CORNER 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference.

161 EAST 39TH ST.—A PROFESSED FRENCH COOK; understands her business in all its branches; also understands marketing; a Cuban or Spanish family.

174 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—AS first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker; willing to do the plain washing and ironing; good city reference.

176 MULBERRY ST., NEAR BROOME, IN THE fancy store.—A Protestant Scotch woman as plain cook; first class washer and ironer; good city references.

200 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; understands soups, meats and desserts of all kinds; good city reference.

203 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as first class cook in a private family; would assist with the washing; good city reference.

203 WEST 41ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS first class cook; is a good baker and excels in breakfast cakes. Can be seen this day.

212 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework in a small family; city reference.

215 WEST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN REAR.—A woman as cook in a private family or boarding house; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT COOK, IN A private family; will assist with the washing; best city reference.

217 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city references.

220 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent person as first class cook; best city reference.

223 121ST ST., HARLEM.—A YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good references.

223 WEST 5TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT [illegible]

226 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; is a good baker; understands soups and game; is neat in her habits; good city reference.

228 CHRYSTIE ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 11.—A respectable middle aged German woman as first class cook in a private family; reference if required. Can be seen for two days.

232 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK in a first family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

241 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

244 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., rear building.—A competent girl as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; good city references.

346 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A capable woman as excellent cook, good baker, economical in her kitchen; best city reference.

252 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman as good cook (excellent washer and ironer) in a private family; best city references from last place.

253 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A GIRL AS first class cook in a private family; best city references from last place. Call or address.

255 WEST 30TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; NO objection to assist in coarse washing and ironing; good reference.

303 EAST 18TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, TO ASsist in washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuit; best city reference.

305 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook in either a hotel, restaurant or private boarding house; understands all branches of the business.

310 STANTON ST., NEAR LEWIS, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable girl as good cook and baker; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist with plain washing; country preferred; best reference. Call for two days.

319 WEST 41ST ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman as first class cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference. Call for two days.

327 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST class cook; has four years reference.

328 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook; understands all branches; good city references.

331 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; no objection to a private boarding house; best reference.

336 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; good city references.

337 EAST 39TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A WOMAN as cook in a private family; fully understands cooking meats, game and poultry, bread, cake and pastry; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

338 BLEECKER ST.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; is willing to assist with washing; good city reference.

344 EAST 37TH ST.—TWO SISTERS, ONE AS COOK and to assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress and nurse; six years' reference. Call at present employer's for three days.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS, ONE TO cook and assist with washing and ironing, and the other to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

349 EAST 33D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class cook; understands baking and larding; is an expert baker; good references. Can be seen for two days.

406 7TH AV., NEAR [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; no objection to a private boarding house; is a good meat baker; good reference.

406 7TH AV., NEAR 3D ST., SECOND FLOOR back.—A respectable young woman as excellent cook; understands all kinds of pastry; excellent city reference from last employer.

409 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... in a small [illegible]

411 EAST [illegible] ST., NEAR [illegible] AV.—A [illegible] MEAT and pastry [illegible] ... some washing or the [illegible]

418 EAST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

422 EAST [illegible] ST., NEAR 1ST AV., IN [illegible] ... first class boarding [illegible]

455 WEST 42D [illegible] ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as [illegible] cook, baking and pastry ... desserts [illegible]

521 WEST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

611 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook [illegible] washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

621 8TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—FIRST CLASS FRENCH female cook in a private family; good recommendation. Apply in the hair store.

698 8TH AV., CORNER 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family as good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing.

709 7TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A respectable Scotch woman as first class cook or laundress; best city references.

845 6TH AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A respectable Protestant woman as first class cook; understands all sorts of meats, pastries and jellies; best reference.

1,243 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST sts.—An experienced woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

11 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing.

25 ORCHARD ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 2.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

47 WEST 27TH ST.—A SWEDISH GIRL TO ASSIST as chambermaid or waitress; speaks English; reference from last employer.

75 CARMINE ST., SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references if required.

105 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, room 4.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days.

109 BROOME ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or would do light housework in a private family or boarding house; references.

109 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th av.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing or will do chamberwork and plain sewing; best reference.

115 7TH AV., IN THE PAPER STORE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can sew on a machine; best city reference. Call for two days.

125 PERRY ST.—A NICE, TIDY GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress or would do general housework in a small private family; has six years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

132 NORFOLK ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable Protestant German girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call from 10 to 3 o'clock.

133 WEST 33D ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A young girl as an improver with a first class dressmaker.

137 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good references.

142 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or as waitress alone; good city references.

147 WEST 39TH ST., THIRD FLOOR BACK ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; no objection to assist in washing or ironing; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

153 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR FRONT room.—A respectable Protestant girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call for two days.

158 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

158 WEST 8TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor front room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has best city references.

161 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city references from last place.

168 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; best city references.

202 WEST 48TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's.

208 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST HALL, BACK ROOM.—A young woman as chambermaid; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference. Call today.

213 1ST AV., NEAR 13TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

219 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

226 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS CHAMbermaid and to assist in washing, or to do housework in a small private family; excellent city references.

232 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

234 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A young girl as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; best city reference if required. Call for two days.

234 EAST 54TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; has the best city reference from her last place.

241 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A competent young girl as chambermaid [illegible]

250 LEXINGTON AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good plain sewer and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Address.

251 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; city references.

251 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family; has five years' city references from last place.

254½ 7TH AV., NEAR 25TH ST.—AS CHAMBERmaid and plain sewer, or to do general housework in a small family; city reference.

286 3D ST., BETWEEN AVS. C AND D.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do sewing.

303 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG AND COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress.

310 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference from last place.

311 EAST 42D ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG GERman girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress.

317 WEST 26TH ST.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A few more engagements on ladies' and children's suits, and under garments.

318 WEST 35TH ST.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl as chambermaid in a private family; excellent city references.

322 WEST 43D ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

330 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; best city reference. Address.

334 6TH AV.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and nurse, or would do plain sewing. Call on or address, for two days, NURSE.

339 EAST 4TH ST. (TWO PAIRS OF STAIRS, back room).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference can be given.

339 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor.—A young girl as chambermaid or to do general housework; city reference.

340 EAST 48TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—TO DO chamber work and assist in washing; good reference from last place.

340 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to take care of children; good city reference.

341 WEST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do chamberwork and washing or chamberwork and fine sewing; best city reference.

342 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, LATEly landed, to do chamberwork; understands sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

345 WEST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing or do plain sewing; would make herself generally useful.

262 WEST 43D ST., CORNER 9TH AV.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city references.

391 8TH AV.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; excellent reference.

405 WEST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

450 WEST 3D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and plain sewing.

450 WEST 3D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; can sew [illegible]

193 [illegible] AV.—A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

552 EAST 28TH ST., CORNER OF AV. A [illegible] ... [illegible]

557 7TH AV., CORNER 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT [illegible]

558 7TH AV., [illegible] ST.—A [illegible] ... take care [illegible]

603 [illegible] ST.—AN AMERICAN [illegible]

663 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN [illegible] AND 4TH [illegible] ... [illegible]

980 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN [illegible] ... waitress [illegible]

1,116 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN 68TH AND 69TH STS.—A respectable [illegible] as chambermaid [illegible] ... family; good references [illegible]

1,333 3D AV., BETWEEN 77TH AND 78TH STS.—A [illegible] young girl [illegible] ... washing and ironing; good [illegible] two days.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS chambermaid and plain seamstress in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days at the Infant Home, 51st st. and Lexington av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress; reference given. Apply at the northeast corner of 76th st. and av. A.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

3 MADISON ST.—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS dressmaking, as seamstress in a respectable family. Call or address.

13 WEST 44TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A widow lady, first class seamstress, a few more families by the day; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; understands all kinds of sewing machines; best city reference.

22 WEST 29TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young woman as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

41 3D AV., NEAR 10TH ST., NEXT DOOR TO THE [illegible]—A dressmaker who thoroughly understands cutting and trimming with exquisite taste for ladies and children, would make a few more engagements by the day or week; can trim in the latest Parisian style; a [illegible] machine; is a very quick trimmer. Call during the week.

44 BOND ST.—A GIRL AS PERMANENT SEAMstress; is a good dressmaker and understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

60 WEST 18TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes to make a few engagements with private families, either to go out or take work at home; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call on or address Mrs. G. D.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting.

136 EAST 3D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to take care of growing children; best city reference.

137 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—AN experienced dressmaker wants a few places to go out by the day or week in private families; can give three years reference as forewoman in a first class establishment. Call all the week.

146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; good city references.

148 7TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., IN the hair dressing store.—A superior dressmaker by the day or week, is a first class French cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks, and a tasty experienced trimmer; will guarantee to give a perfect fit; price moderate. Can be seen for two days.

215 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A competent dressmaker who understands cutting, fitting and operating would like a few more customers by the day or week.

216 WEST 19TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day or week to sew in families or work taken home if preferred; can cut and fit; good trimmer.

218 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A Protestant young woman who understands dressmaking thoroughly to go out in families by the week. Call or address.

231 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl wishes a few engagements with ladies to do dressmaking or family sewing.

246 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A widow lady wants plain sewing to do at home by machine or hand; reference given.

252 EAST 22D ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day or week; is a good fitter and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish a Wheeler & Wilson's machine if required.

255 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS FIRST class seamstress in an American family; willing to take care of growing children.

255 EAST 49TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker desires a few more engagements to go out by the day; has the latest styles and patterns; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machine.

280 WEST 19TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements in her own house; perfect fit guaranteed, stylish trimmer; terms reasonable.

290 3D AV., NEAR 23D ST.—AS DRESSMAKER, TO go out by the day or week; understands family sewing. Call or address.

301 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO GO OUT by the day or week dressmaking or to do family sewing. Address for several days.

313 EAST 34TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WHO thoroughly understands cutting and fitting and all fashionable trimmings wishes to engage by the day or week; also work done at home.

322 WEST 43D ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; would assist in chamberwork and fine washing.

387 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes sewing of any description at home, or would go out by the day or week; understands dressmaking. Call or address.

405 WEST 44TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker, late with Mme Dellon, desires to go out by the day or week in private families; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Call or address. [illegible] a few engagements in families by day or week. Can cut and fit to perfection.

628 6TH AV.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city references.

790 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WOULD like a few engagements by the day or week in private families; is an excellent sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to a first class dressmaker; will take her own machine if required. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

951 3D AV., AND 57TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNderstands dressmaking and family sewing, Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, STYLISH TRIMmer, superior cutter and fitter, desires to engage by the week as dressmaker and family sewer, during dull times; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine perfectly reliable; highest references; terms moderate. Address RELIABLE, box 188 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

4 PACIFIC PLACE, WEST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A widow woman to do light housework or sewing where she can have her child, three years old, with her.

19 STANTON ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN girl in a small private family in the city to do the housework; city reference.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A MOTHER AND daughter (Protestants) wish situations together to do general housework in the city.

64 LEROY ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GIRL TO DO housework; is a good washer and ironer and can do plain cooking; city reference from last place.

96 EAST 4TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, REAR HOUSE.—To do general housework in a small family by a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. MARGARET KEEFE.

159 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go as chambermaid in a boarding house; city reference.

182 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman to do housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

202 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference.

217 WEST 38TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl, lately landed, who has lived out a few months in the country, to do general housework or chamberwork and sewing in a private family.

236 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; reference given.

245 WEST 32D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; has good reference from last place.

247 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or chamberwork.

289 FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH sts., in the candy store.—A respectable Scotch girl to do housework in a small private family; no objection to the country.

329 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; can be recommended as to honesty.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

332 EAST [illegible] ST.—A TIDY AMERICAN GIRL TO do housework, wait on table or take care of a child in a small family.

334 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a small private family. Call or [illegible]

341 [illegible]—A [illegible] WOMAN TO DO general housework [illegible] ... [illegible]

347 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] ... housework in a small private [illegible]

347 7TH AV., [illegible] ST.—A [illegible] YOUNG GIRL TO [illegible] ... housework in a small private family.

405 EAST [illegible] ST.—A [illegible] GIRL TO DO [illegible]

112 [illegible]—A [illegible] GIRL TO [illegible] ... washer and [illegible]

120 [illegible]—A [illegible] ... chamberwork and to do fine wash [illegible]

121 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] ... general housework in a small [illegible]

124 WEST [illegible] ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... housework

142 WEST 26TH ST.—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEwork [illegible]

411 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] ... in a family.

573 PRINCE ST., BETWEEN VARICK AND HUDSON sts.—Wanted, a girl for general housework in a family of three; cook, washer and ironer, and have city reference.

933 3D AV., CORNER 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do housework for a small family; good city reference from last place.

965 2D AV., NEAR 58TH ST.—A GIRL NOT LONG in this country to do general housework or upstairs work; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

85 EAST 4TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, (French or American); has had many years experience. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

154 WEST 32D ST.—A WIDOW LADY, A STRANGER in the city, as housekeeper.

212 EAST 33D ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American woman as housekeeper, widower preferred. Call on or address Mrs. [illegible]

230 PEARL ST., BROOKLYN.—A THOROUGHLY experienced housekeeper in a private family or hotel; understands the management of children and care of sick.

281½ ELIZABETH ST., REAR.—AN AMERICAN Protestant as housekeeper; take charge and do all the work for two persons, for milliner or dressmaker; good references.

347 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AS housekeeper; no objection to the country; understands milk and butter; best city references.

413 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper for a middle aged gentleman's family. Mrs. MORTIMER.

A WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT WISHES A POsition as housekeeper in a private family (widower's preferred), or as travelling companion. Please appoint interview. Address Mrs. M. DEAN, Brooklyn Post office.

A LADY AND STRANGER IN THIS CITY, WISHES a situation as housekeeper in the family of a widower or bachelor; none but a gentleman of wealth and ability need answer. Address VIRGINIA, box 108 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER or to take care of a sick lady; has understanding and sympathy for sickness; can furnish good testimonials. Address for one week HOUSEKEEPER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY (RECENTLY ARRIVED) AS HOUSEkeeper to a widower; is a good sewer and can teach children if required; salary not so much an object; first class testimonials; no objection to the country. Address L. E., Herald office.

A WIDOW, 27 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING A CHILD, would like a situation as housekeeper or would do the work of a small family; first class reference furnished. Address Mrs. W. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, for three days.

A YOUNG WIDOW, AMERICAN, WOULD LIKE A position as housekeeper or companion to an invalid; first class reference furnished. Address Mrs. ELWOOD, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, for three days.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH LADY DEsires a position to take thorough charge of a private gentleman's household; references as to respectability and capability. Address for one week, M. F., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG EDUCATED WIDOW desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; this is an unusual opportunity for one wishing to engage a party who is accomplished, companionable and practical; best references. Address W. W. B., box 132 Herald office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND refinement, a situation as housekeeper for a widower; would be willing to take the entire care of two or three children. Address stating when and where an interview may be had, A. B. ADDAMS, Post office, Brooklyn.

Laundresses, &c.

74 WEST 46TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable girl as laundress. Call for two days.

117 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing. Call or address.

131 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl as laundress or to do upstairs work and fine washing; good reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class laundress; good city reference.

134 WEST 53D ST.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS wishes washing and ironing (neatly done) and would go out to do days' work. Mrs. MAJOR.

136 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—An experienced colored laundress wishes families' and gentlemen's washing; excellent reference. Mrs. WILKENS.

149 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., REAR, FIRST floor.—A first class laundress wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or of a small private family.

153 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable colored woman wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own home; is a first class laundress.

153 WEST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home; done in the neatest manner and at shortest notice; reasonable terms.

156 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE, ROOM 8.—AN experienced laundress to do washing at her home. [illegible] respectable woman wishes ladies', gentlemen's and families' washing, or would go out by the day.

212 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, front room.—A respectable colored woman to do a few families' or gentlemen's washing; fine fluting done; terms moderate.

217 WEST 28TH ST., REAR BUILDING.—A RESpectable woman as laundress; is a first class washer and ironer; can be seen for two days; city reference.

237 60TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., THIRD floor, front room.—Two girls, one as first class laundress, the other to do upstairs work, or can help with washing and ironing. Call for two days.

301 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would take the washing of gentlemen or families at her house.

302 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS excellent laundress; best reference; a country place preferred.

309 WEST 44TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A REspectable woman wishes a family's or a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or week; terms moderate; all kinds of fine muslin fluting by machine. Mrs. MOORE.

320 EAST 28TH ST.—TO DO FIRST CLASS washing and ironing; gentlemen's shirts got up in a new and desirable manner; country bleached and whitened without the aid of chemicals.

323 EAST 34TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to go out by the day or to take in washing and ironing; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days.

328 EAST 36TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable woman wishes washing and ironing at her own house, or would go out to day's work.

343 WEST 43D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; city reference can be given.

346 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO go out by the day, to a few private families to wash and iron, or to clean; best city reference if required. Call or address.

364 7TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A COMPETENT colored woman wishes a few families' washing, or will go out by the day; city reference.

432 15TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A young woman wishes gentlemen's washing to do at her own home at 50 a dozen; good references.

437 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman wishes to take washing and ironing at her own house or would go out by the day.

488 6TH AV., REAR BUILDING.—A RESPECTABLE married woman to go out washing and ironing and housecleaning by the day. Mrs. BEAVERS.

603 2D AV., CORNER 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—As first class laundress in a private family; lived three years in her last place; best city reference.

631 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to do ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing at her home, or would like employment by the day.

460 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as first class laundress in a private family; can do fluting, puffing and polishing.

645 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting, polishing, &c.; will go to the country; best city reference from last place.

881 3D AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS.—TWO respectable girls, one as first class laundress and to assist with chamberwork, the other as waitress or chambermaid and sewing if required; both can be highly recommended from their last place. City reference.

Nurses, &c.

10 CLINTON PLACE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to take care of an invalid; best testimonials given.

43 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH avs.—A [illegible] as nurse and seamstress; has good [illegible]

62 [illegible] ST., NEAR RAILWAY.—A [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Address NURSE.

69 EAST 7TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—[illegible] ... [illegible] references from [illegible]

101 [illegible] 7TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A [illegible]

111 [illegible]—A [illegible] ... [illegible]

122 [illegible] 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE [illegible] ... [illegible]

169 [illegible] 26TH ST.—A [illegible] COMPETENT [illegible] ... a baby

174 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A [illegible] ... can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

175 [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... [illegible]

201 WEST 33D ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS [illegible] ... wait on a lady and take care of [illegible] ... references. Can be seen where she has been employed.

219 SULLIVAN ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse, with a good, healthy breast of milk; good city references.

223 EAST 46TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse for infants and invalids in all kinds of sickness; city reference.

224 EAST 30TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON as nurse and seamstress; eight years' city reference.

224 EAST 14TH ST.—A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS and healthy young woman to take care of children and to help in housework in a small family; good city reference. Call this week.

266 WEST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children.

309 EAST 24TH ST.—A LITTLE GIRL, 15 YEARS old, to mind children or to do light waiting.

329 EAST 34TH ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN OF A pleasant and kind disposition as nurse to an invalid or sick person. Call on or address Mrs. K.

340 EAST 19TH ST.—A PERSON COMPETENT TO take full charge of a baby; can sew nicely; well recommended; no objection to the country.

405 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl to mind children. Can be seen till engaged at present employer's.

414 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to take care of children or to do light chamberwork. Call for two days.

430 WEST 40TH ST.—AS WET NURSE IN A REspectable family.

433 WEST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG MARried woman as wet nurse; an American family preferred. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock.

444 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as wet nurse.

520 GREENWICH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse wishes a few more engagements, or would take care of an invalid. Call for three days.

554 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman as wet nurse in a private family, mother of three children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; reference if required.

628 EAST 9TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, PROTESTANT, to take care of children and do plain sewing or chamberwork. Call or address.

651 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; best city reference.

652 2D AV., ROOM 7.—A YOUNG GIRL, 14 YEARS old, to mind a baby, or would do light housework; willing and obliging; wages no object.

715 6TH AV., NEAR 40TH ST., MILLINERY STORE.—A Protestant girl as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; best city reference.

814 6TH AV., CORNER 46TH ST.—A PROTESTANT girl 15 years of age, to mind children and make herself generally useful.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON WISHES A SITUation as nurse to two young children; speaks French and English; prefers children not speaking the French language. Call at Indemnity Office, 14th st. and 4th av., Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE AND CHAMBERmaid; is willing and obliging. Call at the corner of 56th st. and 7th av., third floor.

WET NURSES AND EXPERIENCED NURSES FOR all sicknesses obtained at Dr. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 204 Sixth st., near Bowery.

Waitresses, &c.

26 EAST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS waitress or chambermaid in a private family to avoid trouble; none but first class families need apply; best city reference. Call for two days.

118 EAST 4TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; understands salads of all kinds; willing to go in country or city; first class city references. Address J. C.

220 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as first class waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting with a private family; first class city reference. Call for two days.

251 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid in a small family; is willing and obliging; city reference.

305 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress or chambermaid; no objection to a boarding house or hotel; best reference.

321 EAST 35TH ST.—A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE woman wishes washing and ironing to do at home; good city references.

645 6TH AV.—AS VERY SUPERIOR WAITRESS; understands the care of silver perfectly; also all kinds of salads; is capable of filling a man's place; can be well recommended from former employer where she lived more than a year.

Miscellaneous.

40 8TH ST., ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A SITUATION BY a widow lady fully competent to fill the position; best references. Call on or address Mrs. E. FINCH.

512 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—AN A photograph gallery; can mount cards and photographs. Address E. M. T., box 164 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 202 Bowery, entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AN EDUCATED AMERICAN LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as visiting governess, amanuensis or reader; testimonials furnished satisfactory. Address A. G. B., station D, Bible House.

AN EDUCATED AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POsition as amanuensis, companion or nurse to an aged or invalid lady; is unincumbered and willing to devote her whole time to her employer; no objection to travel or go to Europe; unexceptionable testimonials given. Address for one week, COMPANION, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH A family where her services would be an equivalent, or very small salary; a pleasant home is the object; is a competent person to have in a family; is a first class seamstress and dressmaker; country preferred. Address D. L., Herald office, for two days.

A WIDOW LADY, REFINED AND ACCOMPLISHED in music, desires a good home in return for her services as teacher where there are young children, or as housekeeper or companion; willing to make herself useful; none but persons of good social position need reply; best reference given. Address Mrs. H. W. J., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS TO CHILdren and ladies for thirty cents per lesson; also, will teach at her home, evenings, Germans who may not know German well, the best German. Terms moderate. Address GERMAN TEACHER, 408 East 15th st.

A GERMAN LADY, GIVING PRIVATE LESSONS IN her own language, Piano and French, desires some more pupils; terms moderate. Call on or address H. B., 340 West Thirtieth street.

A LADY OF EDUCATION WANTED—NOT YOUNGER than 28, willing to work herself into our business. Apply, with references, after 11 o'clock, to McMENANY & CO., second floor, 735 Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY, WELL EDUCATED, CONVERSant with Italian, desires a position as visiting or permanent governess; first class references. Address A. C., box 156 Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY, CAPABLE OF TEACHING MUSIC, is desirous of a few more pupils and a few ladies to play duets. Apply at 305 East 56th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, OF EXperience and ability, has time unoccupied. Address QUANTUM, box 153 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, FURnishing the highest testimonials, a few pupils, whom she can instruct in English, French or music. Address Miss M., Herald office.

WANTED WRITING BY A LADY WHO WRITES A beautiful hand. Address R., box 211 Herald office.

WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as companion to a lady or would take charge of children going to Europe or Havana; is a first class seamstress; never seasick. Address MARY, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker who can take measure, cut, fit and trim rich silk dresses, who will have a separate place and working force under her control. Apply, with references, at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS OPERAtors on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. None but experts wanted; steady employment and liberal pay. Apply, with references, at 9th street entrance, Broadway and 9th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS SEAMstresses [illegible] ... good hand and [illegible] ... Apply, with references, at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS EM[illegible] ... [illegible] ... Broadway and 10th st.

A N ELDERLY [illegible], LEXINGTON AVENUE, [illegible] ... American [illegible] ... references required.

A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

A [illegible] SHAPERS AND [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

A [illegible] WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A [illegible] ... one who has [illegible] ... West 23th st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED—TO [illegible] ... West [illegible] st.

A [illegible] ... ADDRESS IN [illegible]

ARTIST WANTED—TWO [illegible] YOUNG LADIES, GOOD [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Apply for two days at [illegible] 14th East 13th st.

WANTED—A COOK TO WASH AND IRON. APPLY at 140 East 45th st.

WANTED A RESPECTABLE LADY, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the packing of kid gloves. GOLDSMIDT BACHRACH & CO., 415 Broadway.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. 281 3d av., in the bakery.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED CHILD'S NURSE (German). Apply at 127 West 48th st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON POCKETBOOKS. W. A. PALMER, 49 Cedar st.

WANTED—A COOK AND A HOUSEMAID TOGETHER; must do the washing and ironing. 121 East 29th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 121 West 33d st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN TO do general housework. Call at 54 Broome st. for two days.

WANTED A SMALL GIRL TO MAKE HERSELF generally useful. Apply at 420 West 24th st., third floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL (WHITE), TO DO general housework for two in family. Inquire at 440 6th av.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS IN A private boarding house; reference required. Apply at 140 2d av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress. None need apply without city reference. 672 5th av.

WANTED WAGES $14—A SMART, WILLING GIRL for housework; city references required. Apply at 233 East 14th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A FIRST CLASS cook; references required. Call at No. 9 West 52d st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, WITH GOOD REFERences; none other need apply. Call Monday and Tuesday at 145 East 29th st.

WANTED—A SMART, COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK and assist in washing and ironing; good wages paid. Inquire at 206 West 24th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, TO ATTEND A CONfectionery at 199 Bleecker st. The English lady from Paris will please call again.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONLY A COMPETENT woman who is sober and cleanly need apply, with city references, at 51 West 16th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID WHO WILL ASSIST with the washing and ironing in a small private family; city reference. 63 West 52d st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND TO DO PLAIN washing; Scotch or German preferred. Apply at 68 West 37th st., between 9 and 12.

WANTED—A TRUSTY GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do chamberwork; must bring good references. Apply at 152 East 37th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; no washing required. Apply for two days at 1[illegible]5 West 10th st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, ONE WHO can use Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at 47 East 29th st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE, WITH A good fresh breast. Inquire at 61 West 36th st., between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT NEAT GIRL OR woman as nurse and seamstress; best references required. Call from 9 to 12 at 33 West 31st st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook and to assist in washing; city reference required. Apply at 153 Lexington av., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer. Apply with references, after 10 o'clock, at 518 Lexington av., near 52d st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid; none need apply without good city reference. Call at 41 West 19th st., between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city references required. Call before one o'clock. 128 East 61st st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; a good washer and ironer. Apply with references to 313 East 62d st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO, A GERMAN girl who speaks English, for general housework; must be a good plain cook and ironer, no washing. Apply at 200 West 43d st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL NOT OVER 14, TO MIND two children; must be neat and tidy and sleep at home. Apply, with reference, at 103 East 25th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock only.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse, willing to go into the country; best references required. Apply at 4 P. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday, at 59 Wall st., room 22.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK WHO HAS NO OBjections to living with a small family in the country. Call between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., Tuesday or Wednesday, on Mrs. BLACK, No. 2 East 15th st., Haight House.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SMART, INTELLIgent young girl; must understand cutting and making children's clothing, and have good reference. Apply at 79 Rivington st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

141 WEST 14TH ST.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY competent chambermaid, to assist in waiting.

308 EAST HOUSTON ST.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR and baster on vests.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, SON OF AN ENGLISH spinner, wishes a situation. Address S. W., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER, SPEAKING FRENCH, English and German, wishes a situation; excellent references. Call at or address 357 4th av.

A YOUNG MAN AGED 21, DESIRES A SITUATION in a grocer's store; knows the business well. J. R. O., Mr. Hylan, 50 Wall st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS WAITER in a private family, lately from England; a Protestant. Address X. Y. Z., No. 8 West 44th st.

A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) WISHES A SITUATION to make himself useful in a private family; understands waiting; can come well recommended. Address J. W., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man with first class reference, as barkeeper. Address T. W. B., box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, WILLING TO work, desires a situation as light porter or in some similar capacity; 3 years' good character from last employer. Address C. JAMES, 144 Mulberry st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young colored man as waiter in a private family; can give good reference. Address WILLIAM, 31 West 13th st., private stable.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG BOY 15 YEARS OF AGE wishes to learn a legitimate business; engraving preferred; lives with his parents and can give references. Address EDWARD A. WILETT, 989 1st av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; can give city reference. Call at 315 West 15th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A YOUNG man, an American; has some experience. Address R. H. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A PRIVATE family, by a very active man; will be found a most satisfactory house servant, temperate; city references. 66 West 34th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN, OF RESPECTable connection, a situation of trust in some good capacity where a smart active business man is required. Apply to ALIOT DAMES, 29 Nassau st., room 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER, VALET OR other capacity by a trustworthy German of good address, who is not afraid of work and thoroughly conversant with the English, French and Italian languages; the highest references from England and New York. Address HANS, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 25 YEARS, STRICTLY REliable, wants a situation as clerk; writes a good hand, correct at figures and is willing to make himself generally useful in any capacity. Address A. H. C., Herald office.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept, books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 3,432 Post office.

AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL SILK SALESMAN WITH reference. Apply to BRADBURY BROS., 313 and 315 Bowery.

A SALESMAN WANTED FOR AN IMPORTING glove firm; one who has travelled for the business preferred; good salary and steady employment to the right man; references required. Address box 4,617 New York Post office.

A GOOD SALESMAN WANTED—TO TRAVEL NEW York State, &c., with experience in fancy goods and notions; must have a good trade. Address, stating salary and references, H. E., box 1[illegible] Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO ASSIST IN A LIGHT business, handle the cash, &c.; must have $[illegible] to $[illegible] cash security and security. MOODY & CO., No. [illegible] street, room 22.

A GENTLEMAN EMPLOYED IN THE EVENING, [illegible] ... best references given. Address W. H. STAU[illegible], 30 Bond st.

A SMART YOUNG MAN WANTED; MUST BE A GOOD penman; [illegible] ... Apply to [illegible] before 10 A. M.

A GENTLEMAN LATELY FROM ENGLAND SPEAKS [illegible] ... [illegible] ... bookkeeper, &c. [illegible] ... Address J. M., box 312 Herald office.

A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, OF 15 YEARS EX[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN EMPLOYED FOR [illegible] ... [illegible] ... last employers. Address R. [illegible] station [illegible] city.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTED BY A [illegible] ... New York, New Jersey and [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Address box 162 New York Post office.

DRUG.—AN EXPERIENCED CITY DRUG CLERK DEsires a situation. [illegible] Address DRUGGIST, Herald office.

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CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

DRUG CLERK DESIRES A PERMANENT SITUATION; is experienced, licensed and competent. Address AMBITIOUS, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to take charge of a retail drug store. Apply immediately, corner Bridge and Sands sts., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—ANY KIND, BY A YOUNG man; good bookkeeper; used to work; will work low; references good; trial asked. Call on or address H. MARTIN, 251 1 ast 55th st.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT A CASHIER; SHALL require the best of references as to qualifications. Apply by letter, giving references, salary expected, &c., 14th st. and 6th av.

SALESMAN WANTED WHO HAS INFLUENCE AMONG Jobbers in the furnishing and white goods line. M. FINN, 125 Church street.

TO CHEMISTS.—WANTED, THE SERVICES OF A clever man to assist in improving a valuable invention; great prospects. Write only to RODRIGUES, 81 Greene st.

TRAVELLING SALESMAN WANTED—FOR NEW York State trade, in men's furnishing goods. Address, stating last employer, salary expected and amount of goods sold last year, &c., BROADWAY, care Herald office.

WANTED A GOOD AMERICAN SALESMAN AT W. H. BAKER'S Shirt Store, 322 Bowery; no others need apply.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, PORTERS, WATCHmen and coachmen. Situations now open. 111 Fulton st., room 3, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE of notions and fancy goods. Address, with full particulars, box 1,424 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND energy, as buyer for the shawl department. Apply to J. & C. JOHNSTON, 767 and 769 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, WITH A GOOD CITY and nearby trade, in fancy goods, notions and hosiery. Address M. B. & Co., Herald office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT. Address, in applicant's handwriting, stating salary wanted; best city reference required. Address box 4,111 Post office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale clothing house; applications in own handwriting and salary expected. Address CLOTHING, box 153 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN HAVING A THOROugh knowledge of books and correspondence, employment in some capacity; best reference. L. M. A., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY AND STEAMBOAT SUPply store, a good, honest, industrious man to deliver goods and make himself generally useful about the store; none need apply unless acquainted with the business. Address STORES, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS had some experience as stock clerk and packer in fancy goods importing or jobbing house, to pack goods, &c. Address, stating expectations as to salary, references, &c., STANDARD, box 110 Herald office.

$25 TO ANY ONE THAT WILL SECURE A GOOD situation for a young American man, aged 21, as salesman or shipping clerk; in some wholesale house preferred; has had four years' experience; best of reference given; no frauds need apply. Address G. W. B., box 109 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family, by a respectable young man, single; is strictly temperate; no objection to the country; city reference. Address C. B., box 113 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good reference. Address COACHMAN, box 120 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging. Call at 1,262 Broadway, harness store.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; skilful driver and excellent groom; is civil, willing and obliging; city and country reference. Address P. A. H., box 116 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS OF AGE, BROUGHT UP on a farm, desires a situation; understands all about farming, a perfectly honest, and can furnish good references. Address E. L. M., box 142 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish first class references. Can be seen at Mr. C. Graham's, 68 University place, harness store.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; refers to his present employer, whom he has lived with over 12 years. Call on or address at the present employer's stable, No. 7 West 46th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man. Protestant, experienced city driver, thoroughly competent in his business; best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 4 Macdougal alley, private stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, by a sober, industrious man, as gardener and farmer; understands all kinds of farming machinery, mixed seeds, training cows to all kinds of work, care of horses and cattle in every particular; good references. Address T. H. T., Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By a single man in a private family; best references. Address J. FITZGERALD, Herald office.

COACHMAN'S AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By a Protestant young man; willing and obliging; has good reference. Address A. M., Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED.—UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, carriages and is a careful driver; good city references. Address, for two days, M. C., box 123 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By an industrious single man; understands the care of horses and carriages; careful driver; sober and obliging; best city reference. Address T. R., box 204 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies; best city reference. Address D. C., box 119 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROughly competent gardener; understands perfectly the management of greenhouses, graperies and gardening in all its branches; good testimonials for capability and character from present employer. Call on or address M. C., 576 Broadway, seed store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference from last employer. Address 129 East 13th st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS FARmer; wife an excellent dairy woman; no encumbrance. Address A. M. J., Herald office.

WANTED—A GERMAN, A WORKING MAN, MARRIED, on a farm; must be a good milker. Apply at 102 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEMAN'S FARMER by a Scotchman; wife can take care of dairy and poultry; large experience and first rate recommendations. Address J. S., box 207 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a first class young man; single, competent and obliging; good city reference; city or country. Address J. C., 167 West 35th st. for two days.

WANTED—A STEADY SINGLE MAN; ONE WHO has a good knowledge of stock and can milk well, and who can take charge if required; good reference. Apply at 144 Fulton st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a married man; no children; a thorough knowledge of the business; is temperate and trustworthy; house to live in wanted; age, 24; good reference. Address GARDENER, box 160 Herald office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (SWISS), a situation as foreman on a farm; the wife for housekeeping; the man has had a good agricultural education and long experience in this country. Address M. G., Herald office, or M. GARTNER, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY MAN AND WIFE (ENGlish); no encumbrance; man as coachman, &c.; wife as housekeeper or chambermaid; thoroughly understand their business in every respect; good reference. Address W. S. M., box 104 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman as farmer and gardener; has had and can take full charge of a gentleman's place or farm, both one and in, if required; a place preferred where good stock is kept, root crops raised, market milk, &c.; unquestionable recommendations from late employers; no cleaning to work a place that it may pay employer. Address SCOTCH FARMER, White Plains, Westchester, New York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MIDDLE aged man (Dane), a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can keep harness and carriage in good condition; is strictly sober, honest and faithful; undertakes gardening; willing to do any kind of work that might be required, when not employed in the stable; thirteen years in the country; two references; a gentleman's place preferred. Address SCHULTZ, box 212 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT 30 WELL EDUCATED, intelligent lads, 12 to 15 years of age, as search boys, who, when competent, will be trained to other permanent positions. Apply, with references, at marble store, not later than 9½ A. M., Broadway and 10th st.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to earn pocket money for $20.—THOUSANDS have made it by the help of the Scientific American. Take and examine. Demand free operations.

A CATHOLIC MAN—WITH FIRST CLASS LETTER, to be employed in a department of trust, salary $18 per week. Apply to KENAKY & CO., 720 Broadway, second floor.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED, WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDge of the business, and a practical worker and recommender in trade. Address, in own handwriting, B. A. L., Herald office.

BOY WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS OPENING and closing a store. Apply at 21 West 8th st., Union sq.

BOY WANTED—WITH GOOD REFERENCES; MUST be honest and trustworthy; $4 per week for year $20. Apply at 99 Bancker st., Union sq.

BOY WANTED—AT MANHATTAN [illegible] 499 Broadway; [illegible] Apply [illegible] hours of 8 and 9.

BOY WANTED IN A DRY GOODS [illegible] Apply [illegible]

BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE [illegible] house; [illegible] Address BOY, Post office.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR A GOOD AND SALEable article; [illegible] Apply [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

DIRECTORY, AN ADVERTISING AGENT, COMPEtent and industrious, will be permanently engaged. Call between 10 and 12 or 2 and 4 o'clock. GOULDING'S Directory office, 187 Nassau street.

DIRECTORY CANVASSERS WANTED: EXPERIENCED men only. Apply before 10 or after 6, to PHILLIPS, ANDRADE & CO., 653 Broadway, room 10; also an office boy wanted.

FOR UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED immediately, fine, able bodied, unmarried men; this is a fine opportunity for young men who desire to visit foreign countries in United States ships of war. Further information will be given by the RECRUITING OFFICER, at 55 Chatham street, New York.

TO THE BOOK TRADE, CANVASSERS—A. D. 1872.—New popular, polite work, 300 pages octavo, cloth covers; subscription; ready sale, $2; trade discount 40 per cent. Address AUTHOR, uptown or downtown Herald office.

WANTED IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, A BOY; SALary $150. Address R., Herald office.

WANTED AN ENGLISH, SWISS OR GERMAN waiter man, in a private family. Apply, before 9½ this morning or after 8½ this evening, at 22 East 42 st.

WANTED WELL DRESSED AND EXPERIENCED canvassers on a sinecure. Call or address S. HUNTLEY, Mercantile Agency, 111 Nassau st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN; ONE AS ENTRY clerk, the other as light porter in the wholesale notion business. BERRMANN BROS., 404 Broadway.

WANTED—TEN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC, HONEST MEN, of good address, willing to work. Apply at room 7, 261 Broadway.

WANTED—BOY, ABOUT 13 AND LIVING UP TOWN, to attend office. Address WELLS & STELL, station E.

WANTED TO-DAY—FIFTEEN MEN, WHO HAVE HAD a good night's rest and feel like work; can make money. 643 Broadway, room 11.

WANTED—A MAN, TO DRIVE A PROVISION TRUCK and take charge of a team of horses. Inquire of H. SILBERHORN, 92 Chrystie st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CITY TRAVELLER ON salary; must speak German and bring undoubted reference. Apply to LISSANER & CO., 37 Maiden lane.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MEN TO SELL AN ARTIcle from house to house and to the trade; staple as flour. Call after 10 A. M. at 151 Chambers st.

WANTED AGENTS TO INTRODUCE BY SAMPLE, the most attractive and taking little article out; $7 per day cleared easily; every person wants one. 74 Broadway, office 9.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A FIRST class bar, who can loan his employer $1,000 on good security; fair salary given; an Englishman preferred. Call at 268 Thompson street, near Bleecker, from 11 to 1.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LAD, ABOUT 15 years old, who writes a good hand and lives in the vicinity of my office. JAS. R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 277 West 23d st.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE, for the office, a young lad, who must live at home with his parents and not be dependent upon salary. Address box 5,036 Post office.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN TO MAKE HIMself generally useful about a gentleman's house and assist in taking care of horses. Apply, with references, to J. A. CAREY, 788 Broadway.

WANTED—AT NO. 7 EAST 53D ST., A FIRST CLASS waiter, laundress and a seamstress (the three colored), and with the best references. Call on Tuesday, February 6, from 11 o'clock to 6.

WANTED—A LAD, BETWEEN THE AGE OF 16 TO 18, to attend to general office duties; salary $500 per year. Apply to C. S. FIMPSON, in real estate office, 636 Seventh avenue.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW CORN Sheller; shells six bushels per hour; retails $1 50; no charge for rights; $10 a day easy. WEBSTER & CO., office 351½ Bowery.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX MEN TO CANVASS IN THE city of New York for the Dexter carriage jack. Only those possessing nerve and energy need apply. Good men can make large wages. Apply at Dexter Jack Office, 21 Cortlandt st.

THE TRADES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FIRST CLASS CARpet cutter; one who has had city experience preferred. Apply, with references, at manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED.—TO one who is a responsible proofreader and competent to give estimates a permanent situation is open. Address PRINTER, box 4,493 Post office.

CONFECTIONER.—WANTED, A GOOD WORKMAN on French and American confectionery in a first class store. Apply, with references, prepared to work, at KIMBALL'S, 189 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED CUTTERS WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale clothing house; must be well recommended. Apply at 355 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE MEASUREments for shirts to order. Address R. G., Herald office.

WANTED—TO JEWELLERS—TWO GOOD WORKmen to do fine repairing; steady work; good wages. Address J. MILHERNING, 141 20th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO MOULDERS; ONE business; one with experience preferred. LIPPIATT & Co., 177 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A JEWELRY STORE, A YOUNG MAN about eighteen years of age, to do clock repairing and jewelry jobbing; salary from $7 to $10 a week. Address JEWELLER, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS the repairing of jewelry and clocks. Apply, with good city references, to JOHN S. ROBSON, 51 Myrtle avenue, near Pearl street, Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, DE BONNE EDUcation et connaissant assez bien la confection, voudrait une position dans une famille distinguée; bonne reference. Adresser EDUCATION, box 170 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme femme de chambre dans une bonne famille; pouvant donner de bonne reference. S'adresser au 49 Delancey st., first floor.

UNE FRANCAISE, BIEN RECOMMANDEE, DESIRE se placer dans une famille comme bonne d'enfants; pas d'objection pour la campagne. S'adresser au 349 6me avenue.

UNE BONNE FILLE DESIRE UNE PLACE COMME cuisinière dans une famille privée. Adresser S. HESS, 1,416 2d av., between 78th and 79th sts., first floor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE STORE TO LEASE—UNDER FIFTH AVEnue Hotel, with basement if desired. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A FINE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE—UNDER St. James's Hotel; also other large and small Stores on Broadway and Fifth avenue, Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth streets. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A.—TO LET, THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE 24 West Fourth street; will be altered for business purposes. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth st., near Bowery.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—TO LET, A large show window, with 13 feet of showing, adapted for gents' furnishing goods, nicely located on Broadway, in connection with a first class ready made clothing store; possession immediately; rent $1,600 per annum. Address A. B., Herald office.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AND STUDIO; ALSO Rooms, for dwelling purpose, in large house 382 Sixth avenue, two doors from Twenty-third street. Apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A FIRST FLOOR TO LET—SUITABLE FOR DRESSmaking or any other light business; also an Office for a doctor or dentist. Apply at 294 Fourth avenue.

BROADWAY.—CORNER ROOM TO LEASE, AT 512, corner of Twelfth street; also Store 46 East Twelfth street, 100 feet east of Broadway. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOUR STORY BRICK Factory, 125x30, 40 horse Engine, 12 City Lots, Shafting, Stable, &c. Inquire at 263 Bowery, New York.

HOTEL TO RENT—WITHIN 20 MINUTES OF WALL street; full of boarders; furniture for sale; rare chance for an enterprising man to step right into a good business at once. Apply fair day to CHARLES S. ENSIGN, Attorney, 206 Broadway.

REST OR SALE—WEST THIRTY FIFTH STREET, near Broadway, the Premises Nos. 147 to 149, 50x[illegible] block, buildings on rear, 50x25; on front, 60x[illegible]. Apply to WILLIAM D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH POWER, WELL LIGHTED at basement. Apply on premises, corner West and Bank streets, or to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South street.

STEAM POWER TO LET, WITH ROOMS ADJOINING, on Twelfth avenue, between Fifth and Eighth st., or separately. Apply at 459 West Twenty-first street, or at office of JNO. S. SCHULTZE, 56 Wall street.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS, WITH TO LET, TO gether or separate, in the new building adjoining the city. Inquire at 18 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STORE TO LET, CORNER CHATHAM AND PEARL streets, with gas & water, one of the best business stands in the city. [illegible]

STORES AND VACANT LOTS TO RENT—AT WEST [illegible] eligible point on East River. WILLIAM D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street, or to Chas. Frey or DAVID W. KOLLAN, corner East av. Delancey street.

STORE, THIRTEENTH STREET, BROADWAY, 38 [illegible] fixtures or make a bargain; immediate possession. J. W. LETTS, 54 William street.

SIXTH AVENUE, TWO FOUR STORY BRICK STORES [illegible] Apply at 21 West [illegible] street. FOX BROTHERS, 592 Sixth avenue.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER, THE THIRD AND [illegible] floors, [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

BOY WANTED—[illegible] Apply at [illegible]

BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE [illegible] Address BOY, Post office.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR A GOOD AND SALEable article; [illegible] Address [illegible]

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET, LARGE ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR FOR AN office, dentistry, dressmaking or any light business. Inquire at Hope Institute office, 309 Sixth avenue, corner Nineteenth street.

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES THE FOUR story high stoop House 54 Bleecker street; would be altered to suit. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO LET A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE AND BARroom, on the best part of Broadway. Inquire of LENRY WHELAN, 266 Bowery.

TO LET, TO LET, TO LET—A SOUTHWEST CORNER; the best location on the Third avenue; suitable for any business. Inquire at 35 Henry street, from 10 till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOFTS, WITH OR WITHOUT Steam Power, at 115 Leonard street, near Broadway, for light manufacturing. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN stone high stoop House 107 East Seventeenth street, near Fourth avenue; would be let for business purposes. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS NO. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 Fifth avenue, connected and running through from Broadway to Fifth avenue. Also the Store and Basement No. 214 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty sixth street. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver street.

TO LEASE—THE CORN EXCHANGE MILLS, IN EAST Twenty-third street, with or without machinery; will be altered to suit tenant; immediate possession. Inquire at 112 East Fourteenth street.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING and Backyard, between Bank and Bethune streets. Inquire of C. SHULTZ, foot of West Eleventh street.

TO LEASE—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES THE Building No. 74 Wooster street, with engine, &c., complete, suitable for any kind of manufacturing business. M. S. MYERS & SON, 493 Broadway.

THREE STORES AND BUILDINGS ADJOINING TO lease—On Eighth avenue, west side, singly or together, located below Thirty-fourth street, on the best part of the avenue; reasonable rents; leases or leases given to responsible parties. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

THE SUBSTANTIAL AND WELL LIGHTED BUILding, 62x75 feet; five stories, avenue A and Twentieth street; with or without power. E. B. KELLOGG, 50 West street.

UNION SQUARE.—LARGE FIRST AND SECOND Floors, singly or together (Broadway side of Union square), for five years; suitable for any first class business. Responsible parties only need apply of BELL BROS., on premises.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 180), NEAR TWENTY-SECOND street.—Large and wide basement store to let, high ceiling; about 60 feet deep; good light; with cellar.

29 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, CORNER OF Waverley place.—To let, unfurnished, two handsome Parlors, on first floor, suitable for a light business or housekeeping; also three or four Rooms, on second and third floors.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—98 HOUSES TO LET; CHOICE LOCALITIES; LOW rents; furnished, from $125 to $500 a month; unfurnished, $1,000 a year and upwards. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—HEADQUARTERS FOR FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses to let, in first class situations, for private or boarding occupancy. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let and for sale, always apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, CENTRAL location and fully furnished, to let. Possession at once. Apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON WEST TWENTYsecond street, three story high stoop, in first rate order; painted throughout within a year; carpets and furniture new; rent, to a responsible party, $200 per month until May 1, 1873, or longer, with immediate possession. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

HOUSE—FOUR STORY, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, FURnished or unfurnished; location four doors from Broadway, Fortieth street; whole or part; immediate possession; good for boarders; twenty rooms. Owner, 555 Seventh av.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE STORY AND ATTIC Dwelling House 23 East Thirteenth street. Immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

TO LET FURNISHED—A HANDSOME BROWN STONE House, elegantly and completely furnished, situated in West Tenth street, near Fifth avenue; rent $3,600; possession May 1; will be let to a private family only. Address J. B., box 2,861 Post office.

Unfurnished.

A FIFTH AVENUE HOUSE, NEAR TWENTIETH street, to lease from two to ten years; four story brown stone; 22.6x85x100. Apply to HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street, or H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth av.

A FINE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE ON Seventy-seventh street, near Third avenue, at $60 per month; also one on Thirtieth street, near Third avenue, at $1,100 per year; a number of others, furnished and unfurnished, to rent. Apply to FETRETCH & REMSEN, 1,036 Third avenue, near Sixty-first street.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE STORY HIGH LOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street or 35 East Seventeenth street.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement House, on Forty-first street, near Fifth avenue, to rent, unfurnished, at $2,000 per annum; admirably adapted to the wants of a small family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 Houses and Building Lots, for sale and to let, containing city map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 25x70, WITH fine yard, and located on Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, will be rented for business purposes one or more years. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, FOUR STORY and basement brown stone House in Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, nearly full of boarders; rent $1,800. Apply to GEO. NAGLE, Real Estate Agent, 149 Fourth avenue, near Fourteenth street.

TO LET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES, on Fifty-first street, first class four story brown stone Dwelling; every improvement, mirrors, &c.; $2,800 for 3 or 5 years. Address OWNER, box 212 Post office, New York.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH AND OTHER WARDS, AT reasonable rents, Dwellings, neat Cottages, Store Property and Apartments. Apply at the owner's, 605 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE AND FOUR STORY brown stone Houses 32 and 66 West Forty-fifth street, Permits at 103 Chambers street.

TO LEASE—PRETTY FOUR STORY FRENCH ROOF House, seven minutes from ferries, excellent neighborhood; 12 rooms; every modern improvement; attitude of ground about equal to spire of Trinity church; streets paved and sewered; rent $50 per month. For engravings and further information apply to A. M. CAPEN, 261 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, FURNISHED, ON SECOND floor—To rent, either with or without Board; also single Rooms; kitchen privilege if desired. Apply at 133 East Sixteenth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A SECOND FLOOR, very nicely furnished; bath, hot and cold water on the floor; reference. 153 Thirty-fifth street, third door west of Third avenue.

A SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE house; all modern improvements; suitable for housekeeping. No children. Care convenient. $11 25 per week. 11 and 17 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue.

AT 47 AMITY STREET—FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, suitable for gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping; from $6 to $8 per week; house in good order; occupied by owners.

A FURNISHED LOWER PART OF A HOUSE TO let, on Nineteenth street, west side; the Parlor and Basement Floors, at $70 per month; or would rent the whole House at $125 per month; immediate possession. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM, ON SECOND FLOOR, to gentleman, without board; hot and cold water, gas and bath; rent $5 per week. 147 West Twentieth street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, for gentlemen only. 206 East Fourteenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, in the first class house 31 West Twenty-fifth street, near Madison square; choice location.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, without board, at 12 East Fourteenth street, few doors from Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—TWO AT $12 AND $15 PER MONTH. Inquire at 445 Fourth avenue, corner of Thirty-first street.

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, ALSO NICELY FURnished Parlor and Bedroom, for small gents, without board. 1,[illegible] Broadway, near Twenty-second street, door from Broadway at front fourth street.

TO LET, IN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRENCH [illegible]

TO LET, ON [illegible] STREET, FEW [illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED A ROOM ON FOURTH FLOOR; [illegible]

TO LET, FURNISHED, TWO LARGE ROOMS [illegible] Seventh avenue.

TO LET, TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A HANDsome Parlor and Bedroom, large Room on second floor, in a private family, [illegible] street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

TO LET, A LARGE FRONT BEDROOM FURNISHED, [illegible] street, near Twenty-fifth street.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, ON FIRST FLOOR, [illegible]

THREE MODERATE, PLEASANT AND WELL FURnished Rooms, [illegible]

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO [illegible] West Twenty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FLAT, ONE AND A HALF FLAT OF BROADWAY, 53 [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

1.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A HANDSOMELY furnished Room on second story, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; terms moderate. 328 West Thirty-second street, near Eighth avenue.

$2 PER WEEK.—A GOOD SIZED, NEATLY FURnished Room in a small private family. 34 Renwick street, between Spring and Canal streets.

14 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEWLY FURNISHED, sunny, cheerful Rooms on first floor, also single Room alone; pleasant surroundings; every attention to comfort; house private. Apply on the premises or in the office 127 Clinton place.

52 UNIVERSITY PLACE, HANDSOMELY FURnished Suit of front Rooms, with sunny exposure, at moderate price; also single Room for gentleman; central, convenient, cheap and cleanly kept.

64 AMITY STREET.—GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE cheap, pleasant and well furnished Rooms; also gentlemen and their wives; central location for professionals.

128 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues. A furnished Room to let, on second floor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, TO LET, TO gentlemen, without board, handsomely furnished Rooms, on first and parlor floors; arranged for bedrooms or parlors; references required.

644 SIXTH AVENUE.—A WIDOW LADY, LIVING alone, has two neatly furnished Rooms for housekeeping or suitable for gentlemen lodgers.

666 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street. Neatly furnished Room, with closets, for housekeeping, or for a single gentleman or lady; attendance if desired; all improvements; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—I HAVE TWO SUITS OF EIGHT AND TEN Rooms, strictly on the French plan, near Sixth avenue and the Park, yet to rent to a small first class family; also several small Houses. Apply at 290 Sixth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR OWN House, first class most desirable block in the city, can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with elegant Rooms. Address COMFORT, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF APARTMENTS OF TWO, THREE and four rooms, in good localities; rents from $10 to $20. Inquire of ROBERT TASGART, 593 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

TO LET—LARGE, SPLENDID FLOOR, IN PRIVATE house, 225 East 116th street, near Third avenue; all modern improvements; rent $25 per month. No bill up.

UPPER PART OF PRIVATE HOUSE 441 WEST Twenty-fourth street; five rooms. Rent $50, with gas. Apply on premises.

22 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ONE SUIT of Rooms on parlor floor to let, just vacated; also Rooms for single gentlemen; house first class; location very convenient.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House and Lot 59 East Forty-ninth street, near Madison avenue, 21x52x100; parlors trimmed in walnut; built by John G. Sarles; price $31,000. Apply to HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street, or H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A.—$9,000.—BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, 25X100, Twenty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue, worth $12,000. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—$12,000—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, extra finish, on Thirty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue; possession. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—$25,000 FOR A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone on Murray Hill, Thirty-seventh street—one of a handsome row; painted and frescoed throughout; mantle, mirrors, &c. THOS. J. DUNKIN, 554 Third av.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, near Lexington avenue, south of Thirty-fourth street; if sold this week, price $22,000; $3,000 to $6,000 cash taken. PHAIRS, 537 Third avenue.

A.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF NINE FULL LOTS, northwest corner of First avenue and Seventy-second street (100 foot street). Apply to owner, at 382 Bowery, up stairs.

A HANDSOME PLOT OF LOTS, ON FIFTY-SEVENTH and Fifty-eighth streets. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE on Fifth avenue, near St. Thomas' church; very low. WILLIAM TUCKER, 22 Fifth av., above Twenty-sixth st.

A BARGAIN—IN FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, a four story brown stone House, in good order, $35,000. P. H. GRADY, 827 Sixth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

A.—FOR SALE, AT MODERATE PRICES, 6 OF THE best built houses on Fifth avenue, from Fifty-second to Sixty-third street; also 4 on Fifty-third street, one on Fifty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue, and 3 on Madison avenue. Apply to JAMES FETRETCH, 939 Sixth avenue.

A.—$6,000 BELOW PRESENT COST PRICES, IF APplied for this week—That large four story Nova Scotia stone House and Lot on Fifty-third street, near Madison avenue; it is considered to be one of the best built houses up town. Apply to JAMES FETRETCH, 939 Sixth avenue.

[illegible] cash wanted. PHAIR & CO., 537 Third avenue.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, AND TERMS EASY:—

4 story b. s., East 52d st., 25x50	$24,000
4 story b. s., East 51st st., 19x52	20,000
4 story b. s., West 14th st., 20x70	35,000
4 story b. s., East 62d st., 20x75	25,000
4 story b. s., West 23d st., 20x86	25,500
4 story b. s., West 36th st., 22x80	24,000
3 story French roof, with 3 Lots, [illegible]	22,000

and many others. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop brown stone House, [illegible] Lexington avenue, near the Park, in splendid order, [illegible] cheap. Apply to G. NAGLE, Real Estate Agent, 149 Fourth avenue, near Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE House 24 East 127th street, near Fifth avenue, on easy terms. Apply to CHARLES KUSTON, 230 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, high stoop, replete with all modern improvements, finished in hard wood, situated in Seventy-fourth street, 80 feet east of Madison avenue; possession immediately; terms to suit. For further particulars, HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—SITUATED IN FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, near Central Park, two first class Houses, brown stone, four story; elegantly finished in hard wood. A fine opportunity for cash. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS ON OLIVER street; also Houses and Lots on Henry and Montgomery streets. Apply to HUGH KEANE, 173 South street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 20x50x100; splendid finish and repair; $16,750. Inquire on premises, 217 East Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—ON BOND STREET, NEAR BROADway, 25x115 feet, with immediate possession; terms will be made very liberal. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 P

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK EAST FROM CITY HALL, FRANKFORT House, corner Frankfort and William streets.—On the European plan; gentlemen and families; Rooms 50 cents; House open all night.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE—GRANT House, 48 New Bowery. Clean, comfortable Rooms, 35 cents to $1 per night; $2 and $2 50 per week. House open all night.

1 LARGE, ELEGANT FRONT ROOM AND TWO HALL Rooms, with closets, to let, with first class Board, in the spacious brown stone residence 217 West Fourteenth street.

1 OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED APARTments in the city, with private table and attendance. Apply at Worth House, 202 Fifth avenue, fronting on Madison square.

2 SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with Rooms, with or without Board, in a private family. 167 West Twenty ninth street.

$4 TO $6 PER WEEK FOR GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant Rooms. A hall Bedroom, suitable for a couple. Day boarders taken. 153 West Thirty-fifth street.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR from Macdougal street. To let, with Board, Back Room and Extension on second floor, also pleasant Rooms on third floor; neighborhood convenient and the comforts of a home guaranteed.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with good Board, singly or in suit; pleasant home, with home comforts. 180 Bleecker street. Table Board, $4 50.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

10 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—A desirable Room, Parlor or Second Floor; Board if desired; family small; reliable references required; $25 a week for two.

11 VARICK STREET.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated with warm and pleasant Rooms at $5 and $5 50 per week; also a Room for two ladies.

12TH STREET EAST, 137.—COSEY FRONT ROOM; southern exposure; all modern improvements; new furniture; plenty of clean linen and good food; family private; time 19 minutes from City Hall; genteel, good house; for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

14TH STREET, 308 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Room on upper floor, with Board; terms $15 for two; $18 for three; within one block of four lines of cars.

14TH STREET, 118 WEST.—TWO LARGE NICELY FURnished Rooms on third and fourth floors, to let, with Board; southern exposure.

15TH STREET, 148, WEST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front Room and hall Bedroom to let, separately or together, with good Board.

15 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—LARGE FURnished front Room, suitable for two gentlemen. Also single Rooms, with Board.

16 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, FURnished, with Board, one Suit of elegant Rooms, third floor, front; also one large Room, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Suit of elegant front Rooms, with superior Board; house extra wide; also Rooms for gentlemen; location unexceptionable; references.

19 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Suit, private table if required, and Rooms for one or two gentlemen or a married couple, with Board.

19 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without Board, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

20 EAST BROADWAY.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with comfortable Rooms, with or without Board.

22 IRVING PLACE.—A SECOND STORY FRONT Room and hall Room to let, with Board; suitable for man and wife or single gentleman.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT Room, elegantly and newly furnished; also front Basement, with full Board; very desirable, references required.

24 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—A MAN AND his wife and a few single gentlemen can have good Board and pleasant Rooms.

24TH STREET, 254 WEST.—HALL ROOM TO LET, with Board, to gentlemen; terms, $7 per week; references.

26TH STREET, 115, EAST.—VERY DESIRABLE Rooms to let, with Board, in a private family. References exchanged.

27 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let on second and third floors, front, with first class Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen; reference required.

29 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—A Suit on parlor floor, also single Rooms, with Board; house first class, brown stone, newly furnished; location unsurpassed; reference required.

29 BOND STREET.—PLEASANT SECOND STORY front Rooms, with Board, and other Rooms.

29 WEST NINTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished Parlor to rent, with or without first class Board; references exchanged.

31 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a handsomely furnished Parlor and Extension entire, with or without breakfast; highest references required.

31 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, two large Rooms, connecting, on third floor; also large and small Rooms on fourth floor; gentlemen preferred.

34 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—WILL LET, with Board, two Rooms on fourth floor; also front Basement for physician. References given and required.

36 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO BRIGHT, cheerful Rooms, connecting, second floor, front, with liberal table and comfort of a refined, quiet home; moderate terms; references exchanged.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—Fine suits and single Rooms can now be obtained by select families and gentlemen, with first class Board; references exchanged.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, en suite, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with Board. Reference.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with good table and attendance.

51 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—FINELY FURnished Rooms to let, en suite or otherwise, with Board, at reasonable prices; references exchanged.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A nicely furnished Parlor Floor to let, with Board, in a German family; terms moderate; references.

56 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, FOUR DOORS FROM Fifth avenue.—Two large, handsomely furnished single Rooms, with fireplace, with board. House and table first class.

58 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, Very desirable Rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; small family; references exchanged.

63 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEAR BOWERY.—Large front Room, handsomely furnished. Southern exposure, to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also single Rooms, with Board; also table Board.

66 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT suit of Rooms (the entire second floor) and all conveniences, with Board. Beautiful Rooms, singly or together. House, street and table all that can be desired. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

85 MACDOUGAL STREET.—SECOND AND THIRD floor front Rooms, one with separate beds; good closets and liberal Board; location very desirable; home comforts at low terms.

104 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—NICE SUNNY FRONT hall Room on third floor to let, with first class Board, for single gentleman or lady; house and location first class, best reference given and required.

107 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH or without Board, large, handsomely furnished front Room; large closets, gas, water, fire, &c.

107 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOME FURnished front Rooms, closets, southern exposure, with first class Board, in a private family, with few other boarders; references exchanged.

112 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—To let, an elegantly furnished Room, with or without Board.

116 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A HANDSOMEly furnished second story front Room, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first class Board and home comforts.

120 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with superior Board, for families and single gentlemen, house and location unexceptionable; references required.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without Board, singly or in suit, $6 to $7; large Rooms $10, with Board.

136 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Two handsomely furnished square Rooms, [illegible] water, for gentleman and wife (Board) [illegible].

138 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR LEXINGton avenue.—[illegible] gentlemen [illegible].

140 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for gentlemen [illegible].

151 WEST [illegible] STREET, NEAR SEVENTH avenue.—[illegible] Board [illegible].

157 EAST [illegible] STREET, NEAR THIRD [illegible].

158 WEST TWENTY-[illegible] STREET.—[illegible] with Board [illegible] permanent parties.

159 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—[illegible] front Rooms, [illegible] large [illegible].

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family have furnished Rooms to let, with Board; references exchanged.

200 AND 202 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—[illegible] Rooms, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen.
JOHN P. MONTELL.

206 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A SECOND Floor to rent, with Board; house first class, brown stone, elegantly furnished; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.

220 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family have two large Rooms to rent, with Board; also Reception Room; references required.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—A furnished Room to rent, with or without Board; fine location, all modern improvements and terms reasonable; references required.

213 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues. Rooms to let, with Board, for gentlemen, at reasonable prices.

307 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—PRIVATE house; Rooms, without Board, handsomely furnished; first class accommodation; permanent or transient parties.

307 EAST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen or gentleman and wife can obtain nicely furnished Rooms, with good Board; private house, occupied by owner; price very reasonable.

308 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, WITH Board, for gentlemen, at $8, $9 and $12; two in a room, $16.

325 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms on third and fourth floors for families and single gentlemen; house and table first class, references exchanged.

349 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH street.—Neatly furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board, at moderate terms, with every convenience.

870 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN FIFTY-SECOND and Fifty-third streets, on second floor.—Two furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; no objection to light housekeeping.

WANTED—A LADY OF REFINEMENT TO BOARD IN the house and assist in a light business. Address P. B., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND A DESIRAble home in a private family in Thirty-fourth street, one block from Broadway, by addressing W., box 146 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, stating where an interview may be had.

A LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen; breakfast and dinner if desired. 122 Madison avenue.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE SURROUNDINGS OF a refined home, at present occupying a flat in the vicinity of Fourteenth street, would rent to a gentleman of refinement an elegantly furnished, spacious front Room, on first floor, with or without Board. Use of piano if required. Parties wishing a home more than a stopping place, and willing to pay for such accommodation, can address FRENCH FLAT, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS, LIVING IN ELEgant style, would receive into their house a gentleman and wife with satisfactory references. Apply at 243 West Thirty-fourth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A GOOD SIZED ROOM, WITH Breakfast, in an English speaking German family; bath, &c.; convenient, west side, above Fourteenth street. Address PERMANENCE, box 1,547 Post office.

A LADY DESIRES A FURNISHED ROOM IN A REspectable boarding house, with or without Board. Address, stating lowest terms, D. E., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER (SIX years of age) desire first class Board, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth streets, Fifth and Seventh avenues; references given and required; answers must state price and location of rooms. Address LAWRENCE, box 155 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, BY A family, consisting of gentleman, wife, two little girls, infant and nurse. Address G. G., box 6,750 New York Post office, stating price, with or without private table.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE: a second or third story front Room, with a small Room off; location between Twenty-fifth and Forty-fifth streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address W. B., box 1,008 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO YOUNG LADIES, CONvenient to Third avenue; terms not to exceed $10 or $12 per week; fire and gas. Address J. R., box 146 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARDING WANTED—NEAR CORNER OF LEXINGton avenue and Forty-second street, for a gentleman, niece and child; two rooms required. Address B. D. C., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO adjoining Rooms, on second floor, with southern exposure, and first class Board; location must be desirable; references required. Address, stating terms, A., box 611 Post office.

WANTED—IN HOBOKEN, N. J., WHERE THERE ARE few or no boarders, a furnished Room, with Board, for a gentleman, wife and daughter, 6 years old; American family preferred. Address, with price and full particulars, D., box 3,029 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, IN A PRIVATE family, a Suit of furnished Rooms, consisting of one Sitting and two Bedrooms, with gas, water and bath on same floor; also breakfast; location between Fifteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues preferred. Address, stating full particulars, F., box 152 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, WITH BOARD, A well furnished Parlor and Bedroom on second or third floor, with Southern exposure; house must be first class and centrally located; best references given. Address L. S., box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HOTELS.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVEnue, corner Twenty-fifth street, furnished Rooms, for single gentlemen or families, with or without meals; private table if desired; house and baths open all night.

APARTMENTS—SINGLE ROOMS; BEST ACCOMMOdations; restaurant by carte; moderate prices; St. Julien Hotel; French, English and Spanish spoken. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place, near Broadway.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street and Broadway.—Suit of Rooms on Fifth avenue and Broadway, newly furnished. Single Rooms for gentlemen and transient guests. Table d'hote. $3 per day. WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, WARREN street, one block from Broadway.—Good Rooms, 50c. a day, $2 50 and $3 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

OLYMPIC HOTEL.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms at moderate terms to permanent boarders. Inquire OSCAR FLORENCE, in the Cafe, 622 and 624 Broadway.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, 648 BROADWAY, CORNER Bleecker street, New York.—Good single Rooms, from $3 50 to $7 per week. European plan.
GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND.

SUMMIT HOTEL, NEW HOUSE, CORNER BOWERY and Canal street.—Rooms by the day, night or week; prices 50c., 60c., 75c. and $1 per night. Rooms heated by steam. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO OR THREE persons; easy access to city, healthy location and reasonable terms. Address L. K., box 4,861 New York Post office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A GRAND EXHIBITION
and
SALE OF PAINTINGS.
"The leading art sensation of the season."—Boston Post, Feb. 3.
"A combination of merit such as we rarely have the good fortune to see."—Home Journal, Jan. 31.
"Seldom has such an opportunity been presented to the public for admiring, and to collectors for adding to their galleries."—Watson's Art Journal, Jan. 27.
"In good examples of the best American and European artists this collection has rarely been excelled."—New York Tribune, Jan. 29.
"Of the many large and valuable collections of paintings which have been exhibited in this city during the past year no one has surpassed this in its high character and galaxy of great names."—Evening Post, Jan. 25.
"One of the most diversified and interesting collections of foreign and American paintings ever exhibited in any city."—Evening Mail, Feb. 2.
"Nothing in any way surpassing this collection has been offered either in this city or in New York at any time."—Boston Commercial Bulletin, Feb. 2.
"This collection comprises works seldom if ever offered at public sale."—New York Times, Feb. 1.
THESE SUPERB PAINTINGS
are now on exhibition free at the
LEAVITT ART ROOMS, 817 BROADWAY,
from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M., and will be sold by auction on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
February 7 and 8, at 7½ o'clock.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
The sale will take place at the Clinton Hall (Astor place) Salesrooms. Reserved seats may be had on application.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(established 1847),
WEDNESDAY, February 7,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
35 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Genteel Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
Details in Times.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 125 Liberty, 121 Cedar and 36 Church sts.
Hardware, Cutlery, Tools.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & CO. [illegible] to the highest bidder, for cash, lots of the following goods:—
Mechanical and Agricultural Tools.
Builders' and other Hardware.
[illegible] cast steel Mill Saws.
[illegible] Burnside Rifles, in order, in cases.
Carvers, Clocks, Ivoryware, Brushes.
[illegible] dozen assorted, round and other Files, suitable for [illegible] work, &c.
Mats, [illegible], &c.
And many other goods [illegible] Catalogues at sale.
[illegible]
[illegible], Carpets, Bedding, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, RAVEN & BACON, MAKERS; [illegible], WILTON, VELVET AND [illegible] CARPETS; FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Wednesday, February 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence,
NO. 46 EAST [illegible] STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN
[illegible]
all the elegant furniture contained in said house, comprising in part—
[illegible] Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room [illegible] China and Glass Ware [illegible] Tea Sets, &c.

AUCTION SALE [illegible] MARTENS & CO., AUCTIONEERS [illegible]
[illegible]

AUCTION SALE TO THE TRADE, HENRY LOTZ, Auctioneer, will sell, at 10½ o'clock, this day, at 85 Barclay street, a large assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, &c. [illegible].

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Wednesday, February 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part, walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits, painted Cottage Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c.; office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, &c.

AUCTION SALE DIAMOND GOODS, &C., TO PAY advances.
A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell, Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at 528 Broadway, as follows:—
1 Diamond Cross, 9 brilliants.
1 Diamond Cross, 15 brilliants.
1 G. and D. Bracelet, 6 brilliants.
1 G. and D. Watch and Chain.
1 Ring, 2 brilliants and one ruby.
To be sold to pay advances and charges. Dealers and public invited, as also all whom it may concern.

AUCTION SALE OF
handsome and genteel Household Furniture,
on this day, Tuesday, February 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant brown stone residence of Albert A. Vanier, Esq., leaving for Europe, 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue, Parlors—Velvet, Medallion Carpets, grand square rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet; Pompadour and Marie-Antoinette style Parlor Suits, in satin; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art, Etageres, Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Easy Chairs, in reps; Clocks, Vases, Extension Table, Buffet, China, Dinner Set, Crystal Glass and Silver Ware, Basement and servants' Furniture, &c.; House to let. F. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Goods purchased delivered for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend the sale take Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenue cars and stop at Forty-second street, near the house.

A.—LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCTIONEER,
sells THIS DAY, Tuesday morning,
commencing at 11 o'clock,
at private residence, 120 West 28th street, bet. 6th and 7th avs., magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, cost $800, used 6 months; Parlor Suits, Centre Tables, Curtains, Carpets, Bookcase, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Books, Bookcases, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Carpets, Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, and over $15,000 worth of first class second hand Household Furniture. Sale positive, in lots. Catalogues ready. House open at 9 o'clock.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
This day, at private residence 134 West 26th st., near 6th av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots and $10,000 worth of magnificent Household Furniture, comprising rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Sale positive.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

ART.—THIS EVENING COMMENCES THE GREAT sale of Oil Paintings and Pastel Pictures by American artists at salesroom 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. JOHN R. LEVISON, Auctioneer.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—MORTgagee sale, to-morrow (Wednesday); elegant black walnut Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Piano, &c., contained in four story private residence. Wm. Alt, Attorney for Mortgagee. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 296 Broadway.

BURDETT & DENNIS, AUCTIONEERS,
will sell on Tuesday, February 6, at 1 o'clock, within their store, 113 Pearl street, Hanover square,
by order Mortgagees,
Propeller Jane Campbell, of 145 95-100 tons, 78 2-10 feet long, 15 7-10 feet beam, 7 8-10 feet depth, with her Machinery, Masts, Bowsprits, Sails, Boats, Anchors, Cables and all the appurtenances appertaining to said Propeller as she now lies at foot of Gold street, Brooklyn.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell this day (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, a large assortment of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Tables, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., &c.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—IN lots, without reserve, to-morrow (Wednesday), commencing at 11 o'clock, entire elegant and complete Fixtures and Furniture first class corner liquor store, including superior four-pull English Ale Pump, walnut Bar Counters, French plate Mirrors, barrels Ale, other stock, &c., to be immediately removed. Full particulars to-morrow's Herald.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 237 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1872.
AUCTION NOTICE.
WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell, at public auction, on Friday, February 9, 1872, commencing at half-past ten o'clock A. M., in the Corporation Yard, at foot of Gansevoort street, North River, a quantity of Flagging, Iron, second hand Carts and Wagons, and upon the conclusion of the sale similar articles will be sold at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington street, East River.
By order of GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Parks.

CROCKERY AT AUCTION.—BALANCE STOCK BEING opened and sales continued at 71 Barclay street.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
On Wednesday, February 7, at 12 o'clock, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Referee, will sell by public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, four valuable lots of Land, situate on the southwest corner of First avenue and Forty-eighth street, being 100 feet 5 inches in front on First avenue and 100 feet in depth on Forty-eighth street. The sale is under judgment of foreclosure, and is peremptory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—MULLER & WILKINS WILL sell at auction on Thursday, February 8, the two brown stone Houses Nos. 12 and 14 West Twenty-seventh street. Being 60 feet from Broadway they are suitable for residences or business purposes.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, February 7,
at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William st., Household Furniture, Carpets, Piano,
Feather Beds, Casks Ale, Liquors, Clothing, &c.,
Bar, Counter, English Beer Pump, Lager Beer, Ice Box, &c. Consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture. Also, Marshal's sale, 4 casks Ale, Bourbon Whiskey, new Carpets, lot Clothing, &c.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—TRAVER & HASTINGS will sell this day at 1 o'clock, at No. 7 New Canal street, Household Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Bedsteads, Cottage Suit, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, hair and other Mattresses, Cooking Stove, Clock, Bedding, Crockery, Glass Ware, Poll Parrot and Cage, &c.

JOHN R. LEVISON, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THE collection of Oil Paintings, Pastel Pictures, belonging to the American Art Gallery, this evening. Salesroom 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY FRANCIS FITZSIMMON.—NOtice is hereby given, that by virtue of the foreclosing of a chattel mortgage on the fixtures and utensils of the syrup manufactory situated at No. 5 John street, Brooklyn, E. D., I will expose to public sale all the Fixtures and Utensils belonging to and in said premises and the unexpired Lease on the 8th day of February, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
C. F. & G. G. DOHRENWEND,
New York, Feb. 2, 1872. Attorneys for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 58 New Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 600 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Undergarments, Balmorals, Remnants, Coats, Pants, Vests, Boots, Shoes, &c. Order L. Caben, 45 New Canal street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, BY JAMES AGAR, 59 New Bowery.—A large assortment of unredeemed pledges, consisting of Remnants, Dresses, Shawls, Sheets, Spreads, Coats, Pants and Vests, and other articles too numerous to mention. By order of M. Cooa, 21 Amity street, late Soloman, 172 Spring street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS J. McGRATH, Auctioneer, 133 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 600 lots of men's and women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order, Mrs. B. Costello, 16 Mott street.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONeer, will sell Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at 2 East Broadway, one large Marvin's Safe, combination lock, good as new; Office Furniture, &c.
WM. S. ANDREWS, Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 226 Greenwich street, the Contents of a drug store, consisting of a general assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Sponges, Paints, Iron Safe, &c., &c. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
JAMES J. GUMBLETON, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Twenty-first street and Tenth avenue, a large quantity of Lumber, Horses, Mules, Wagons and Carts; also, at 509 West Twenty-first street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Carpets, &c. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
JAMES J. GUMBLETON, Deputy.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION
of valuable improved Property on
Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
under direction of [illegible] Nathan, Esq., referee,
The four story and basement brick House, with store, 161 Seventh avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street; building covers lot; size [illegible].
The lot, with three two story brick stables thereon, on the south side of Twenty-fifth street, 90 feet east of Seventh avenue; size of [illegible].
The four story and basement brick tenement House, with store on front, and the two story brick House on rear of lot, known as 156 West Twenty-fifth street, near Seventh avenue; size lot, [illegible].
R. A. WILLIS, Esq.,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers street.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, 17 Cedar street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 439 [illegible] street, the Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery Store; also two Horses, Carts and Harness. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
R. KELLY, Deputy.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL at auction, on Thursday, 8th February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, [illegible] Bowery [illegible] store and basement brick House [illegible].
W. BARNETT & FLANAGAN [illegible].

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—BY VIRTUE OF a chattel mortgage [illegible] o'clock, the Contents of [illegible] Soda Water Fountain, [illegible].
WILLIAM [illegible] Attorney for Mortgagee.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER [illegible]
[illegible]

W[illegible] AUCTIONEER [illegible]
[illegible]

WILL BE SOLD UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE, [illegible]
[illegible]

COAL AND WOOD.

BEST LEHIGH AND [illegible] COAL, FOR [illegible] and Furnaces, [illegible] $6 [illegible] per ton; screened and delivered. THOMAS STOKES, corner Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue.

$5 50 FOR [illegible] COAL, [illegible] AND FURNACE [illegible] THOMAS TILLOTSON, corner Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Manager.................Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
GRAND OPENING.
TAKE NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEE
EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5,
GRAND MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK; DOORS OPEN AT 1.
EVENING AT 8; DOORS OPEN AT 7.
Engagement with the celebrated Comedian, Mr.
CHARLES PETRIE
and
A NEW COMPANY OF FAVORITES.
Will be presented the new drama by Mr. J. W. Heath, entitled
PEDESTIN;
OR, CUTE THE RELIABLE.
Cute..................Mr. Charles Petrie
Mrs. W. G. Jones, Miss Polly Booth,
Mrs. L. B. Holmes, Mr. Maurice Pike, Mrs. Cornell,
Mr. Higgins, Mr. Marty, Mr. P. Connelly,
Miss Mary Wilson, Davis, &c.
NOTE
PEDESTIN
will be acted both
AFTERNOON AND EVENING MONDAY AND THURSDAY.
Friday evening, benefit of Mr. CHARLES PETRIE.
POPULAR PRICES.
Admission..........50 cents
Reserved Parquet and Balcony Chairs..........$1
Private Boxes..........$7
Amphitheatre..........25 cents

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
SEVENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS BRUTUS.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
AS CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH SHOUTS OF APPLAUSE.
EXQUISITE VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
COMIC SONGS AND DANCES.
GLORIOUS FUN.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
FOX AND GOOSE.
FOX AND GOOSE.
LAST NIGHT OF HAMLET.
THE TWO DROMIOS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
GRAND TUESDAY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
HUGHES AND KELLY,
THE COMIC ARTISTS OF THE PERIOD.
MISS ALICE SOMERS,
IN HER RAPID SONG AND DANCE.
BEAUTIFUL SNOW.
NEW YORK BY DAY AND NIGHT.
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE IN THIRTY NEW ACTS.
Tony Pastor, Frank Kerns, Sam Devere, Ben Mason, Johnny Queen, Frank Girard, Celia Herd, Gorenflo Sisters, Seabert, Grader, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE.
TO-DAY, TO DAY, TO-DAY, TO-DAY.

FOR SALE.

A1 BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY FOR SALE cheap—Baking 14 barrels a week; sales most all over the counter; cheap rent and lease. For particulars inquire at 514 East Fourteenth street.

A.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST OYSTER AND Chop Houses, with Bar, on Eighth avenue. Address C. O. H., Herald office.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WITH 6 YEARS' LEASE, for sale at a sacrifice; also Restaurants and Bar Rooms opposite railroad depot, Confectioneries, Bakeries.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A DOWNTOWN PUBLIC HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—Does the best bar business down town; great business place; long lease; owner retiring from business.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CORNER MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP—Rare chance; Drug Stores, Cigar Stands for $225, Cigar and Tobacco Stores, Billiard Saloons, Hotels.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID, LARGE RESTAURANT FOR SALE—Great bargain; best location in the city for doing a large business; a rare chance. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE SIZED SAFE, TWO MEDIUM AND ONE small size, of Herring's, Wilder's and Lillie's make, for sale cheap by S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, THE FIXTURES OF A TEA and Grocery Store, established 15 years; doing a good cash trade; rent only $600. Apply at No. 9 Sixth av.

A CIGAR STAND FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE OF the best locations in the city, near Broadway. Inquire on premises, 136 Fulton street.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE—PRICE $650, WITH four years' lease; contains 14 rooms; rent low; location excellent, near West Broadway. Apply to J. EIZELL, 118 Hudson street.

BUTCHER'S SHOP FOR SALE—RENT ONLY $18. Inquire at 337 East Twenty-second street.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON A PRINCIPAL avenue, centrally located and doing a paying business; will be sold for inventory valuation; proprietor in other business. Apply to A. A. STANNARD, with McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D.; splendidly fitted and well stocked; price $4,500 cash; average sales per day $22; 5,000 prescriptions put up last year; good reasons for selling. Address T. J. C., Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING $30 PER DAY; first class corner; also most excellent country Store, near the city.
STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, LOW rent, good lease, for sale cheap if immediately; cause, other business. Address box 570, or call at 63 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—AVErage business last year $30 daily; low rent; must be sold immediately. DANIEL DARROW, Real Estate Agent, 914 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A WELL COMPLETED SILK DYEING Factory, in consequence of death in the family, at 464 West Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER OYSTER and Liquor Stores on Sixth avenue, on account of death. Inquire at 405 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT AND BAR, DOING A good business, in the best location in Brooklyn, E. D.; the proprietor being compelled to leave the country in consequence of sickness. Apply for particulars to T. C. REES, 11 Beekman street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE GAS FIXTURES ALSO OUTSIDE Lantern of the lager beer saloon 245 Bowery, corner of Stanton street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FINE GROCERY Store, in Morrisania. Address A. E. W., box 3,936 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—A splendidly fitted up Cigar Store, down town, with good room adjoining for bar; rent low; good reasons for selling. Address box 1,368 Post office.

FOR SALE—AN OYSTER SALOON, WITH BAR attached, doing a fair business. All information given by calling at the place, No. 2 Laight street, corner Canal st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED OYSTER and Chop House, in a first class business location; terms moderate; present proprietor leaving New York. Apply at No. 6 Clinton Market, corner of Spring and West streets.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE POULTRY, PRODUCE AND Fruit Stand, West Washington Market; splendid money making business; a good opportunity. Inquire at HOPKINS & SLEE'S, 23 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—ON A GOOD CORNER, A GROCERY Store, Horse, Wagon, &c., cheap for cash, with or without the House and Lot. 275 Evergreen avenue, corner Stanhope street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BAKERY, BAKING ABOUT eight and a half barrels per week; will be sold at a sacrifice, as the proprietor has another business to attend to. Inquire at 672 Second avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD PAYING FAMILY LIQUOR Stores for half price; sickness cause of selling; owner has four. Apply at 92 Willet street.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY STORE, WELL located on west side of Third avenue; must be sold.
FRANCIS CRAWFORD, 306 Third avenue.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRODUCE STAND for sale. Apply at 167 West street, corner of Murray st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—THE BOILER, ENGINE, SAWS, SPLITTER, Frames and Trucks of a Kindling Wood Factory. Apply at the office, foot of East 128th street.

FOR SALE—TWO ENGINES, 15 AND 20 HORSE; ONE Boiler, 15 horse; Pump, Heater, Top Wagon, Desk and Safe; must be sold. B. WALLACE, 530 West street.

FOR SALE—A SIX-ROLL PLANER AND MATCHER; also Surface, Resawing Saw, Molding, Tenoning, Mortising, Shaper, Band Saw, Scroll, &c., nearly new.
G. HARVEY, 23 Ferry street, New York.

SECOND HAND UPRIGHT ENGINE, 20 HORSE, HIGH [illegible] nearly new; one 20 horse, two 25 and one 12 horse; also two 30 horse Boilers, two 40, one 30 and one 12 horse; half price; new.
WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street.

WANTED—[illegible] SECOND HAND ENGINES AND BOILers [illegible]. Apply immediately [illegible] street.

THE BALL SEASON.

ARION SOCIETY. GRAND BAL MASQUE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1872.
[illegible]

THE [illegible] SEASON.

NOVELTY [illegible]
[illegible] Doors open at 7.

STEINWAY HALL. [illegible] LECTURE.
WEDNESDAY [illegible].
[illegible]
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats [illegible].
Tickets at 114 Broadway, [illegible] Broadway Hall.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done in short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. ARTISTIC DANCING.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC. GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS,
THE CLOWN DOG,
THE ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN
and
THE BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—CURTAIN RISES AT A QUARTER TO EIGHT PRECISELY.
TIME TABLE.
7:45 .Curtain rises.
8:00 .Inetase Woodman's Sabot Dance.
8:05 .Comic Songs, by Miss Jenny Lee.
8:15 .Grand Incantation Scene.
8:30 .The Fairies' Grotto, with Stalacta's Song.
8:50 .Grand Demon Dance, led by the great Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Celine Sasst.
9:00 .The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:20 .Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9:25 .Bacchanalian Dance, by the great Corps de Ballet.
9:35 .Transformation Dance, by the great Premiere, Sasst.
9:55 .The Indian Ballet Troupe.
9:57 .The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:03 .Professor Schmidt and Pupils.
10:07 .Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:17 .The Astounding Egyptian Jugglers.
10:30 .The Dazzling Transformation Scene.
In conclusion the Management confidently assert that
THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE
BALLET SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
ALL THE MUSIC PUBLISHED BY POND & CO.
ON MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 12,
RECONSTRUCTION
of the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW COSTUMES. NEW MUSIC.
NEW DANCES. NEW ACTS.
First appearance of the
RENOWNED GOAT ALEXIS,
with many new and novel features.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
"HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS!"
186TH TO 194TH TIME
OF G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME.
"COME AND SEE ME ERE I GO!"
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S COLORS NAILED TO THE MAST.
FOX
FOX
THE MERRY MARTENS.
THE MATCHLESS WILSONS.
THE GREAT KIRALFYS.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE BEAUTEOUS BALLET.
THE ROARING HARLEQUINADE.
HUMPTY
CHALLENGES THE WORLD.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.
Secure your seats early.

WALLACK'S.
NINTH WEEK.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF
JOHN GARTH,
which must be withdrawn, notwithstanding
ITS GREAT SUCCESS,
to allow of the production of
NOVELTIES.
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated Drama,
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for production, but is at present postponed in consequence of the CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.
The Manager begs to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. Byron's greatly successful new Comedy,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
Due notice will be given of the re-appearance of Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. John Brougham.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway.
Curtain rises at 8.
LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE,
the great drama of the times.
TWENTY SEVENTH DIVORCE MATINEE,
Saturday, at 1½.
Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Mary Cary, Nellie Mortimer, Roberta Norwood, Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, George De Vere and others.
. Seats may be secured for any of the remaining LAST NIGHTS. Box office open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.
ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY (Feb. 22), the Fifth Avenue Company will VISIT PHILADELPHIA by special train, and give a MATINEE of "DIVORCE" at the Walnut Street Theatre, returning immediately after the performance by LIGHTNING TRAIN to New York to give ON THE SAME EVENING the one hundred and seventy-sixth representation of DIVORCE at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
Between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's Theatre
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
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BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. "SHOO FLY." "SHOO FLY."
Seats secured in advance. Matinee Saturday at 2.

STEINWAY HALL. ROSENBERG'S LECTURE.
THE GOOD
IN JAMES FISK, JR.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. GRAND TUESDAY MATINEE to-day. The beauty and fashion of the metropolis will assemble at 2½. Only Matinee in N. Y.

THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
31ST GRAND CONCERT
of the world renowned
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
VIENNA
LADY
ORCHESTRA,
AT THE PAVILLION,
PAVILLION,
688 BROADWAY, 688
between Great Jones and Fourth streets.
Admission 25c. PAUL FALK.

SEE HUGHES AND KELLY, THE COMIC ARTISTS OF the period, to-day, at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, in their Irish Life Scenes. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock to-day.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.

FENCING AND BOXING ACADEMY, 26 WEST Fourth street, near Broadway.—Boxing taught in twelve lessons. Send or call for circulars. Colonel MONSTERY.

PIANOFORTES.

AN ELEGANT CHICKERING 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano for sale. At 64 Sixth avenue, near Fourth street, Batterson's storage establishment; finished all round, carved legs and richly finished; rich tone. Price $275. Also an upright rosewood Piano, a perfect beauty, nearly new, made by Stodart. Price $225. Both must be sold for cash this week. Will be made an object to a quick buyer. A. E. BATTERSON.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent [illegible].
[illegible]

A SECOND HAND UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANO FOR sale, at [illegible] price, of LINDEMAN & SONS, 92 Bleecker street, west of Broadway.

A STEINWAY PIANO, GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH. A rosewood [illegible], every improvement, only $375.
J. RIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A SUPERB STEINWAY PIANO—BARGAIN FOR cash; [illegible].
[illegible]

A BRILLIANT TONED 7¼ OCTAVE 4 ROUND ROSEwood Piano [illegible].
[illegible]

A 7 OCTAVE PIANO, [illegible].
[illegible]

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR [illegible].
[illegible]

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $25 [illegible].
[illegible]

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND [illegible] WATERS, 481 Broadway, [illegible].

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. [illegible] DANCING ACADEMIES—MASONIC Hall, [illegible].
[illegible]

BROOKS' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 132 West Twenty-third street. [illegible] A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY, BROOME STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK of MR. MACKAYE and MRS. GRISWOLD, in MONALDI.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, NEW SOCIETY PLAY, ENTITLED MARRIAGE.
NEW SCENERY.
MONALDI MATINEE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, AT 2 P. M.

PROFESSOR MULDER FABBRI'S OPERA.
STADT THEATRE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
(Die Lustigen Weiber.)
Reappearance of MISS CLARA PEARL.
Friday, February 9 DER TANNHAUSER.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
Extra Attractions. Watts Phillips' beautiful Comedy, entitled HIS LAST VICTORY,
TO DAY, AT 2 P. M.
and the new Burlesque of
DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.
PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT,
and Company in both pieces.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
LAST WEEK of the Protean Artist,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
In J. J. McCloskey's masterpiece, entitled
ON HAND.
New Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.
Monday, February 12, MARION MORDAUNT in DARLING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager..........R. W. BUTLER
A CONSTANT FLOW OF NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION.
FASHIONABLE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
The Screaming Sketch entitled
JINKS AND JANE.
LAURI'S Sensational Comic Pantomime,
KI KI KO KO OH KI KEY.
THE GRAND BALLET, LA BELLA DE SARAGOSSA.
MASTER BARNEY, ADD. RYMAN, WM. ASHCROFT,
GUS WILLIAMS, SHERIDAN AND MACK,
WITH ALL THE IMMENSE COMPANY.
Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.
SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART..........Manager
GRAND SUCCESS
of all the new stars.
HOUSE CROWDED TO REPLETION
by the ELITE and FASHION of the city.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
The beautiful Miss JENNIE WORRELL.
The charming Miss LILLIE HALL.
The fascinating Miss JENNIE BENSON.
and the wonderful Infant Prodigy,
LA PETITE BENSON.
The new burlesque,
DI-VORCED,
DI-VORCED,
DI-VORCED, DI-VORCED,
DI-VORCED, DI-VORCED,
DI-VORCED,
DI-VORCED,
introducing all the mammoth star troupe.
Miss Fanny Ten Strike..........Mr. JOSH HART
DI-VORCED
every night and
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.
Monday, February 12—CASTELLATI.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH.
NEW FEATURES. NEW DRAMA.
Engagement for a limited period with the charming and distinguished artists the Misses
SUSAN AND KATE
DENIN,
formerly so well and favorably known, who now return to the field of their former triumphs, and will appear in a new drama written expressly for them, entitled
WILL HATLEY,
OR FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.
Miss SUSAN DENIN as Will Hatley, alias Wily Will.
Miss KATE DENIN as Nora Crehan.
Miss EMILY YOUNG (first appearance) as Averil.
Sustained by the strength of the company.
NEW SCENERY AND SURROUNDINGS.
Previous to which the Comedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF THE SISTERS
SUSAN AND KATE DENIN.
Special Notice.—SATURDAY, February 10,
GRAND EAST LYNNE MATINEE.
In rehearsal, a new drama by FRED. G. MAEDER, Esq., entitled
BUFFALO BILL.
Dramatized from the story written for the N. Y. Weekly by NED BUNTLINE.
Due notice will be given of its first representation.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—ANOTHER ARRAY OF ASTOUNDING ARENIC ACTS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY EVENING AT 8,
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Mlle. ROSINI, LUCILLE WATSON and THERESA ARMOUR in their graceful acts, illustrating the high school of equestrianism. The great SEBASTIAN in his celebrated Trotting Act, the right and the reverse way of the ring, over bars, &c., which is universally acknowledged the most wonderful ever performed in the arena. JOHN HENRY COOKE in "The Leap of the Two Bridges," an act by which he succeeded in filling the Grand Cirque Napoleon, Paris, 100 consecutive nights. Marvellous feats of skill by the entire company. Programme changed every day. All the Acrobats, Athletes, Jesters, Jugglers, Equestrians.
*.*The arena placed on the stage in gorgeous palace setting.

34TH STREET THEATRE,
Between Second and Third avenues.
Continued Success.
First week of BILLY PASTOR,
CAUSLAND AND MEYERS,
the musical clowns.
MLLE. CONCHITA RONZATI,
and the GREAT VARIETY combination.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
Friday, ladies' invitation night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST SEASON OF
THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, February 6, first Extra Night, first performance here in many years of Rossini's Chef d'Œuvre,
LA GAZZA LADRA, DIE DIEBISCHE ELSTER.
Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN,
Mrs. COOK, Messrs. KARL, CAMPBELL, COOK,
WHIFFIN, HALL and RYSE
in the cast.
Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS
WEDNESDAY, Second Subscription Night, Mozart's masterpiece, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Mme. PAREPA ROSA as SUSANNA.
THURSDAY, at the Brooklyn Academy, FIGARO.
FRIDAY, Third Subscription Night, MARITANA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at two o'clock, First Grand Matinee, BOHEMIAN GIRL, with a Star Cast, including Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as..........ARLINE
Mrs. SEGUIN as..........THE GYPSY QUEEN
SATURDAY EVENING, Second Extra Night, first performance in New York of Cherubini's masterwork,
THE WATER CARRIER, DER WASSERTRAEGER.
In active preparation, Herold's ZAMPA, for the operatic debut of the famous Baritone,
Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY.
Seats at the Academy, and at 701, 751 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 8, 1872, at 8 o'clock,
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA AS SUSANNA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Until further notice,
MAN AND WIFE.
In rehearsal, the
DUKE'S MOTTO.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers..........CARROLL & McCLOSKEY
J. J. McCloskey's Local Drama, in four acts,
"Daring Dick," The "Brooklyn Detective."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Manager..........H. G. CLARKE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, last appearance of
Mrs. G. C. HOWARD,
as TOPSY, in
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
VARIETY! NOVELTY!! PERFECTION!!!
SECOND WEEK AND ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
THE SPORTIVE EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
PROLIFIC IN HILARIOUS AND MERRY SCENES.
THE MOST VERSATILE TROUPE OF
FAME-CROWNED CIRCUS PERFORMERS
EVER UNITED IN ONE COMPANY
IN A MAGNIFICENT DIVERTISSEMENT,
GRAND IN DESIGN AND SUPERB IN EXECUTION.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, AT 8 P. M.
JOHANN HEINRICH BONAWITZ'S
CONCERT.
Mme. FILOMENE LAMARA, Soprano.
Miss MARY WERNEKE, Contralto.
Mme. L—— K——, Piano.
Messrs. CARL BONAWITZ, Violin;
BRAND, Violoncello, and J. H. BONAWITZ, Piano.
Admission tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway.—Above 2,000 objects of interest just added. The "Thaumatoscope," the great optical illusion, by which you see stationary men's heads. A grand model of the famous Bendigo gold Diggings of Australia. Galvanic Batteries in full working order for the use of visitors. Admission to the whole, 50 cents. Open daily. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

OLD PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE SEASON BY the popular band of the Twenty-second Regiment, Charles Lebon, leader, at the Armory, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, Monday evening, February 12, 1872. Tickets 50c. For sale by Collar & Overton, 761 and 775 Broadway; Ross Lockwood, 472 Broadway, and Tate & Pelgrift, 519 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, [illegible] Fourth avenue.—[illegible] War Books. [illegible].
[illegible] Association building.

LADIES ALL GO TO THE MATINEE, THE ONLY [illegible] at Tony Pastor's Opera House [illegible].

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS, PIANO, VIOLIN, [illegible]
[illegible] JAY WATSON, [illegible].

MUSICAL.

A [illegible].

A FIRST CLASS ORGANIST OF A CATHOLIC [illegible].
[illegible]

A [illegible].
[illegible]

J[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
[illegible]

THE ORGANIST OF DR. CUTLER'S CHURCH IS open to an engagement from May 1. Address M. C. SAGE, 245 Greenwich street, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CONTRALTO, FOR A Catholic church in this city. Apply on Tuesday and Thursday from 3 o'clock until 5, at 141 Henry street.

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WASHINGTON.

Amnesty and Foolery in Both Houses.

Carpenter and Sumner Wearing the Cap and Bells.

The House Wasting Time Over a Drawing for Seats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1872.

Personalities in the Senate—Sumner and Carpenter in Negro Burlesque—Edmunds and Vickers Scolding.

In the Senate amnesty "dragged its weary length along." The morning hour was wasted in recrimination between Senators Edmunds and Vickers, the former having called the latter to account at a late hour on Thursday last, after an executive session, for leaving the Senate without a quorum. Mr. Robertson, who has sadly bungled in his management of the Amnesty bill, showing a parliamentary incapacity which would shame a boy in an academical debating club, moved to lay the bill on the table, but was unable to get a vote. His object was to get rid of the pending measure, and then substitute another more recently passed by the House. Debate sprung up at once. Mr. Norwood, the new Senator from Georgia, taking occasion to air his fears that if Mr. Sumner's civil rights amendment became law the people of that State would at once rush into "mixed" marriages. At least this was the taunting criticism made on the Senator's effort by both Senators Wilson and Pomeroy. After they got through sparring, Mr. Sumner for the fifth time during this discussion took the floor for a set speech. Mr. Carpenter was the victim of the Massachusetts Jupiter's criticism for having expressed an opinion that the civil rights amendment was unconstitutional in detail and scope. Mr. Sumner rung the changes on Carpenter's objections in his most aggressive style, and then charged the Wisconsin Senator with being false to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, an instrument of the virtue of which Mr. Sumner has come to be regarded as the especial champion. He has never forgiven Mr. Carpenter for having spoken of that instrument as a "revolutionary pronunciamento." In brief, the latter got a magnificent scolding, and appeared to enjoy it as a good joke; but, in replying to the criticism, Mr. Carpenter took off his gloves. He announced that slavery had been abolished inside as well as outside the Senate Chamber, and he would neither apply nor submit to the lash. He retorted in a witty and effective manner by declaring that Sumner's support of the Declaration was offset by his submission of unconstitutional propositions. In fact, that this character was necessary to gain Mr. Sumner's support. Mr. Carpenter also showed that before presenting a substitute and making a criticism to the amendment he stated to Mr. Sumner his legal objections to the proposition as framed and asked him to modify it. With considerable humor and some spirit, Mr. Carpenter proceeded to cauterize the position of Mr. Sumner and responded to his assault in a way that seemed to strike the assailant as rather audacious. Mr. Sumner responded at first rather lamely for him, but wound up with an eloquent apostrophe to the constitution, closing by saying that "he was false to the constitution who did not interpret it in the spirit of the instrument." Mr. Sherman took the floor after the scolding was over, but gave way for a motion to go into executive session.

The House Squabbling About Seats—New Departure Democrats—Twenty-two Hard Shells Left.

The whole day was spent in the House over a contest about the drawing of seats. For the last three or four Mondays the time of the House has been wasted by members who have poor seats urging a redraw. The Committee on Rules, of which the Speaker is the Chairman, had instructed Mr. Cox, of that committee, to report a resolution providing that when seats were drawn it should be for the Congress, with a proviso that this rule should not apply to the Forty-second Congress. Thereupon a motion was made by Judge Poland, of Vermont, to strike out the proviso with a view to bringing the matter to an issue and prevent further repetitions of the recent practice. Then a minor bedlam was let loose. Motions and cross-motions and calls for counts, divisions, yeas and nays, followed in quick succession, each side intent on gaining the point at issue between the ins and outs of good seats. Three hours were spent in this way, but it was ruled by the Speaker that a motion to suspend the rules would take precedence of all other motions, when a political contest was begun about the last three amendments to the constitution, which finally ended in the endorsement of the validity of these amendments upon a motion of Mr. Brooks, only twenty-two members voting against it. This has no significance except in developing the fact that the division of the democratic party on the new departure still exists, notwithstanding the good sense of Mr. Brooks' motion and the political force of Mr. Cox's tactics. The question of seats was entirely lost sight of, but it is understood that a draw will be had some day this week.

Baltimore Harbor Improvement.

The House Committee on Commerce heard Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in support of the appropriation asked by the Maryland delegation for the improvement of the harbor of Baltimore. Mr. Sheldon rather nonplussed Mr. Garrett by telling him he would support the proposition if Mr. Garrett would consent to accommodate the travelling public by providing for the transfer of passengers through Baltimore without change of cars or rehandling of baggage. Mr. Garrett did not say whether he would consent to such a "dicker."

The Clayton Investigation.

The Clayton investigation occupies the Special Committee every morning. So far it is claimed by one side that the Senator has been annihilated and that the report will unseat him; and by the Senator's friends, that so far all the testimony relied upon to prove corruption and malfeasance is merely of a hearsay character, only accepted provisionally, not yet made a matter of record and liable to be ruled out by the committee. Mr. Clayton has not yet put in any rebutting testimony, and declares that all the accusations against him will be disproved entirely when he does.

New York and Mexico Steamer Subsidy.

Mr. Harvey R. Calkins, of New York, appeared before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and made an argument in support of a bill now before that committee granting a subsidy of $5,000 per trip for a semi-monthly mail steamship service between New York and Mexico. The subsidy is asked in behalf of the Commercial line, run by Messrs. F. Alexandre & Son between New York, Vera Cruz and Sisal, via Havana. Their vessels now run every twenty days. Twenty-six trips per annum are proposed and the total amount of subsidy asked is $130,000.

Grant and Geary.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, had an interview with the President to-day.

The McGarrahan Claim.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to accommodate General Sickles, Minister to Spain, has heard his testimony in regard to the famous McGarrahan claim, although that case had been previously postponed until after Mr. Casserly's return from New York.

General Sickles testified that he was counsel for McGarrahan in 1858, when he argued before Attorney General Black in favor of the dismissal of the appeal taken by the United States from the decree of confirmation of the California District Court, and that Mr. Black, after hearing the argument, suggested to General Sickles to have the case docketed in the Supreme Court, and the appeal dismissed, which was accordingly done. [illegible] and which General Sickles [illegible] confirmed [illegible] the [illegible].

General [illegible] Secretary of the Interior Smith, in December, 1862, and Secretary Usher, in March, 1863, directed a patent to issue to McGarrahan, and that Attorney General Bates, together with Messrs. Black and Gould, in behalf of the New Idria Mining Company, intervened in the summer of 1863 to prevent said issue. General Sickles then appealed to President Lincoln to take jurisdiction and determine the case, and, by permission, submitted the argument to him, after which Charles G. Halpine brought General Sickles word to New York from the President that the latter had decided the case in favor of McGarrahan. This, General Sickles swears, President Lincoln reaffirmed to him personally in Washington in the fall of 1863, at which time General Sickles was experiencing various delays in the Department of the Interior, and applied again to the President (Lincoln), who told him that the patent was signed, and expressed much surprise that it had not been delivered. General Sickles also testified that the New Idria's counsel, including Mr. Black, admitted at that time that the patent had been signed, so that branch of the controversy was closed.

Republican Congressional Committee.

The Republican Congressional Committee held a meeting to-day, and listened to a report of the business heretofore transacted. They agreed to hold a general caucus on Thursday night to make preparations for the approaching campaign.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

Abram Hoffman, Assessor of the Eighteenth district of New York; Bradley F. Granger, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Michigan; James P. Taggart, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Utah; James M. Costello, Receiver at Fair Play, Col.; D. C. Cox, Pension Agent at Washington city; Lieutenant Commanders F. M. Bunce, B. Wilson and F. V. McNair, to be commanders; Commanders James M Bradford and R. B. Lowrey, to be captains; C. E. Thurston, C. F. Shoemaker, J. M. Simms and William Charlton, to be second lieutenants in the revenue marine service; D. F. Tozier and J. A. Slamm, to be first lieutenants in the revenue marine service.

Senatorial Confirmations.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day:—

Postmasters—H. L. Tilotson, Nevada, Mo.; Jeremiah Clark, Leavenworth, Kansas; Baltzer S. Young, New Lisbon, Ohio; Lewis Lambright, Middletown, Ohio; Levi C. Albertson, Atlantic City, N. J.; Clark Phillips, Newark, N. Y.; George P. Holcomb, Chillicothe, Ohio; Joseph C. Emerson, Fernandina, Fla.; C. M. Hamilton, Jacksonville, Fla.; Isaac H. Caldwell, Waco, Texas.

District Attorneys—Horace H. Harrison, Middle district of Tennessee; Addison C. Gibbs, Oregon; Edward P. Johnson, Wyoming.

Joshua W. Gilbert, Marshal of the Southern district of Florida; Amos Morrill, Judge of the Eastern district of Texas; Albert Walters, Assayer at Boise City, Idaho.

Naval Promotions—Captain Thomas H. Patterson to be commodore; Lieutenant Commander Edward Terry to be commander; Captain Wm. B. Whiting to be commander on the retired list; David H. Tribou to be chaplain; Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, to be surgeon; Second Assistant Engineer James J. Barry to be first assistant engineer. The following masters to be lieutenants:—Masters Morse, Tilley, Knox, Cohen, Simons, William M. Paul, Meeker, Webster, Shaw, West, Morrill, Eaton, McGonnegel, Belknap, Jacques, Gilmore, Hunter, Davol, Leutze, Zebree, Couden, Mitchell, Sullivan, Pendleton, Clay, Swift, Mansfield, Hyde, Carmody, Heald, Symonds, Christopher Hazenman, Wood, Goodwin, Jacob, Boyd, Miller, Clover, Bridge, Miller, Little, Meigs, Wise, Bleeker, Dunlop, Rush, Gheen, Field, Cunningham, Coles, McClellan, Logan, Paine, Arnold, Stordy, Very, Perkins, Cowles, Greenleaf, Allen, G. Paul, Reuey, Graves, Bowles, Taussig and Pillsbury.

The motion of Mr. Sumner to reconsider the confirmation of James F. Legate as Governor of Washington Territory, was agreed to, but no further action was taken on the nomination, which is pending.

A Fraudful Government Clerk.

Victor G. Powell was to-day convicted in the Criminal Court on an indictment for receiving money for collecting claims against the government while he was a clerk under it. The case had connection with the Tennessee bounty frauds.

The New York Central Taxable Bonds.

The hearing in the New York Central scrip dividend case was concluded this morning, and Commissioner Douglass hopes to give his final decision in a very few days.

The Currency Comptrollership.

No appointment was made to-day of the Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Hulburd's commission will expire to-morrow. There is an impression in circles interested in this subject that the matter will be definitely settled by the Cabinet to-morrow, though it is not certain such will be the case.

Alleged Difficulty Between General Sickles and Secretary Fish.

[From the Baltimore American (administration), Feb. 5.]

There have been many and contradictory reports afloat concerning the cause of the sudden return of General Sickles from Madrid to the United States. At the time of his arrival public curiosity was considerably excited. One statement was that the result would be a decided change in the attitude of the administration toward Spain, and that he had been called to Washington for consultation with the President and Secretary of State concerning the presentation of an ultimatum to the Court at Madrid. However, General Sickles has been at Washington a month, and there have been no developments in this direction. The latest report is that there is pending a serious personal difficulty between General Sickles and Secretary Fish, and that it involves the retirement of either one or the other from his official position. Since the former has been at Washington efforts have been made towards a reconciliation, but as yet without avail. More detailed statements are said to be in progress of preparation for publication, but meanwhile we give the rumor as it is afloat at the capital.

THE DUTY ON SALT.

Arguments of Home Manufacturers and Importers Before the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1872.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning concluded the hearing of the salt interest. There were present the representatives from the Onondaga, Saginaw and other works, who last week expressed their views against a reduction of the duty.

Mr. Kerr, in behalf of the importers of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and, as he said, also of the consumers of salt, said to-day there was no opportunity of combining to increase the price of the foreign article if the duty were removed or decreased. The price of salt would come down, and it would be more generally used as a fertilizer; besides the poor fishermen of North Carolina, the Potomac and the Shenandoah and planters would have advantages equal to those of the people of the North, and the chemical, provision, hide and other branches of business be relatively benefited. By removing the duty vessels which took out provisions, grain, petroleum, &c., could profitably return with salt, and thus the shipments would be greatly promoted. He referred to a letter received by him stating that in the West the Onondaga, Saginaw and the Ohio River companies had combined to advance or reduce prices at pleasure.

Mr. Kerr read a short extract from Dr. Greeley's book, "What I Know About Farming," to show the beneficial effect of salt as a fertilizer.

Mr. Burchard, of the committee, inquired if Mr. Greeley was an authority on that subject.

Mr. Kerr replied that Mr. Greeley was on the other side of the question, and in favor of retaining the duty on salt.

Mr. Kelley, of the committee, remarked that Mr. Greeley tells what he knows about it.

Mr. Kerr, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Dawes said he believed the domestic works could be maintained if the duty on foreign salt was taken off.

Mr. Thomas E. Stewart, of Bangor, Me., made a statement to show the importance of the salt interest in connection with West India commerce in ship building and the lumber trade, and as to return freight. While he did not ask the removal of all the tariff, he believed it should be reduced to a point to enable the people of his section to live, and, at the same time, secure a revenue for the government. He suggested five cents a bushel in bulk and eight cents in sacks and packages.

Mr. John F. Driggs, in reply, said it would be impossible to pay freight on foreign salt to be used as a fertilizer, to salt hides or for chemical purposes, even if all the duty were removed, as refuse salt only is used for such things, and being unavoidably produced in large quantities at all the domestic works, it could be had by the ton for less than the freight on foreign salt, and was often given away to get rid of it. So it was nonsense to talk about the duty affecting the price of salt for those purposes.

To-morrow morning the Committee of Ways and Means will hear for a short time a delegation of Virginia plug tobacco men, who think they were not properly represented on the former occasion by the fine cut men, and on Wednesday certain distillers will be heard.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A resolution was adopted requesting the representatives of Kings county in Senate and Assembly to support the bill now before the Legislature looking for reform in the management of the ferries between Williamsburg and New York. It was also resolved to ask that public baths be established in Brooklyn, and that $5,000 be inserted in the Deficiency bill for the purchase of ambulances for wounded and injured persons while in charge of the police. The laying of five miles additional pipes for the distribution of Ridgewood water was authorized, and bonds to the amount of $297,000 were ordered to be issued for that purpose. The receipts of the Board of Park Commissioners during the year, as shown by their report, which was submitted at the meeting, amounted to $632,649; expenses, $605,775. For Washington Park $22,912 was expended; for Tompkins Park, $21,202. The following persons were appointed members of the Board of Education:—Seymour Barnes, reappointed; G. C. Bennett, do.; James W. Riggs, do.; Felix Campbell, do.; W. F. Sprague, do.; John Williams, do.; Jed E. Faron, do.; G. F. Hermeuer, do.; William Martin, do.; M. [illegible] Riggs, in place of E. E. Moore; J. Fitzgerald, in place of John Frien [illegible]; W. [illegible], in place of J. [illegible]; [illegible] in place of G. [illegible]; W. [illegible], in place of [illegible] Morris.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

More Testimony on the Old Grounds—Jayne on the Stand All Day—How Collector Murphy Endeavored to "Influence" Senator Patterson in Making His Report—Specific Evidence of Political Assessments—A Receipt Produced—The Investigation To Be Adjourned to Washington Next Saturday.

The Custom House Committee held two more sessions yesterday, comprising about nine hours of steady work, which, however, had but little to show in the way of results. The various abuses of the Custom House have now been thoroughly exposed, and the evidence now being taken is almost purely of a cumulative nature and possesses, therefore, but very slight interest to the general public. In the evening, however, some new and interesting testimony was presented.

The first thing done was to carry a resolution to adjourn the investigation to Washington after the present week. This was done in the teeth of a determined protest put in by the democratic Senators to the effect that, while an immense amount of time had been expended in taking the statements of the Custom House officials themselves, there yet remained a number of witnesses—merchants and other aggrieved parties—who desired to be heard, and whose testimony was especially important.

Deputy Collector Jayne, the great agent of the "Custom House circle" in getting information of pretended or real fraud, and in effecting just or unjust forfeitures of goods, and carrying out in general the star chamber system of espionage, prying into private papers and bullying men into "settlements," was again put on the stand. Mr. Jayne carried out, in an examination of five or six hours, with admirable consistency, the *role* of an "informer." His questioning by the administration Senators was soon concluded, and he then fell under the hands of Messrs. Casserly and Bayard, the latter plying him with wonderful persistency in regard to various suspicious acts done under his direction. The witness was insolent and defiant and repelled with marked disrespect, which was rarely and very mildly rebuked by the chairman, all awkward inquiries. This made the examination painfully tedious; but Mr. Bayard preserved his good temper with admirable success. The points drawn out of the witness were, however, very unimportant. The principal was that he had bribed clerks with payments of money to give secret information against their employers, and that the total amount realized by the "circle" of informers, headed by Mr. Jayne and Mr. Clark, amounted to $154,000 during the last eighteen months. Mr. Jayne also testified that the weighing system had been marked with gross fraud, and that he had worked up many cases of guilt, in none of which, however, had there been a prosecution to the point of punishment. He added that in all cases against the government it was very hard to get an indictment from a grand jury in New York, and his general testimony was singularly unflattering to the community in which he lives, and out of whose "misfortunes" under the tariff he has made a handsome fortune.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M. PRECHT.

John M. Precht sworn—Have been in business about thirty years; in regard to the payment of gratuities, I know that our firm has frequently paid them; we do not give much; as I understand it, these sums are given by the captains for obliging and kind treatment, and I believe that that is the general custom; these moneys are called "house money;" our house has got the reputation of being very mean among the inspectors, because we have objected to these payments; our vessels are mostly sailing craft, but we have some steamers; the sailing vessels pay from $10 to $15 and steamers about $25; this practice has prevailed ever since I have done business in New York.

The committee then adjourned until the evening.

Evening Session.

W. T. Perkins sworn—Reside at Dover, N. H.; was employed as United States weigher in the Custom House from 1869 to 1871; lived at Dover when appointed through a letter of recommendation from Senator Patterson to Collector Grinnell; when Murphy succeeded Grinnell Senators Patterson and Cragin wrote to him asking that I might be retained; was attached to District No. 12; remained there six months; then I was eight or nine months at District No. 5, and the remaining portion of my time was at District No. 10; I had my first district by drawing lots, a plan of Collector Grinnell's to prevent collusion with the merchants; in some districts there were more men than were required; there is great competition among the weighers for work; I once discharged a man for drunkenness, Mr. James M. Thompson wrote to me asking me to reinstate him, and promised that it should be advantageous to me; I was once asked to subscribe for a New Year's present to the harbor master; was discharged without cause by Collector Murphy; the reason was because Senator Patterson, who had me appointed, did not whitewash Murphy and the Custom House in his report, as they wished; I was asked by Mr. Terwilliger if I could not induce Senator Patterson to make a favorable report; I replied I did not think Senator Patterson could be approached by influences like that; Terwilliger then asked me if I knew Mr. Benton, and on my replying that I did, asked if I could not work on Senator Patterson through him; I was told by several Custom House officials that my tenure of office depended very much on Senator Patterson's report; I was removed immediately when Senator Patterson's report came out; I was also informed while in office that I must attend primaries if I wished to retain my position; I did not so attend, as I wished to keep my residence in my own State; I have been assessed two per cent on my salary for political purposes; I received one receipt for the payments I thus made. The following receipt was then produced and put in evidence:—

"NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

"Received of W. T. Perkins fifty dollars for political campaign of 1870. W. L. GRISWOLD (for the Surveyor)."

Q. What would have resulted if you had declined to pay this assessment? A. My head would have gone into the basket; my removal was very sudden; I only heard of it about an hour before my successor arrived; I was, sometime in 1871, asked to subscribe towards the establishment of a newspaper to be started in the interest of the Custom House and Collector Murphy; I think the number of the weighers might be reduced to six; there are nineteen now, but they do not attend to their duties properly; they ought to select their own men; at the beginning of my interview with Mr. Terwilliger he asked me to go before the committee and give evidence favorable to the Custom House to counteract other testimony that had been taken; I did not reply, and then he went on to ask me to influence Senator Patterson, either directly or indirectly, through Mr. Benton; he said, in regard to the latter, that he guessed he was all right any way; had I been called on at that time to give evidence before the committee, I should have made the same statement that I have now. Senator Patterson wrote to Collector Murphy to ask why I was removed and the latter treated the letter with silence; I should have resigned on the 1st of July; I would much rather have gone out at the front door than at the back door; I think I was coerced into paying the assessment, because I never pay out money unless I am obliged to; they called me a "carpet-bagger" from New Hampshire, and I was on that account not very popular; Senators Patterson and Cragin recommended four other New Hampshire men.

A great fuss ensued in consequence of Senator PRATT insisting upon the witness reading the letter he had addressed to Senator Bayard.

Senator BAYARD said that the letter was confidential, and that such a thing was unheard of among gentlemen.

Senator PRATT insisted upon it. The letter, however, was a mere skeleton of the evidence taken.

Witness further stated that he was a republican and expected to die one, and that he wrote to Senator Bayard because he saw fit to; he had given a memorandum to Senator Bayard in regard to his examination.

Senator BAYARD then made a lively protest against this abuse of the power of examination. It was unbecoming, and he protested against being forced to sit at a table and hear his personal motives impugned in this way.

The committee then adjourned until this morning.

THE GENERAL ORDER CHARGES.

General Chester A. Arthur, Collector of the Port, on the assumption of his official duties, desirous of establishing a rate of charges for unclaimed goods which will be in accordance with our present near approach to specie payments and meet with the approbation of the entire business community, corresponded with the President of the Chamber of Commerce, desiring that a committee of five of its members be appointed to meet a committee of five of the most experienced and influential bonded warehouse proprietors, and five of the most competent officers of the Custom House, the three committees to form a board to decide upon a schedule of prices to be finally presented to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chamber of Commerce for approval; which schedule, when thus endorsed, is to be adopted as a rule governing general order charges. The suggestions of General Arthur were cordially accepted by the Chamber of Commerce, and its reply was the appointment on its part of the following merchants:—Jonathan Sturgis, D. Willis James, S. Humphreys, William A. Booth, A. S. Dewitt. On the part of the warehouse proprietors the Collector has appointed Franklin Woodruff, John E. Fay, Frank Squire, A. R. Miller, M. S. Driggs. On the part of the Custom House the Collector has appointed the following officers, all, by their relation to the matter under consideration, experienced persons:—S. F. Russell, T. R. Thorne, Joseph Treloar, Datvey Mayor, S. A. Smith.

The Joint Board will meet this afternoon at two o'clock, at the room of the Chamber of Commerce.

OUTRAGES BY THE APACHES.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 5, 1872.

A Las Cruces correspondent of the *Daily Post* reports that the Apaches have murdered three mail drivers and wounded one and captured their stock, on the J. F. Bennett & Co.'s New Mexico and Arizona stage line. One of the men was murdered within sight of Camp Bowie.

A general outbreak is feared, as these three men were all attacked at different points of the road.

NAVAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. [illegible]

[illegible] W. Converse has been [illegible] from [illegible]

THE HERO OF SUMTER.

Arrival of the Remains of General Anderson at Norfolk.

Imposing Ceremonies at Fortress Monroe To-Day—Telegram from the War Department—The Reception of the Body in New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 5, 1872.

The United States steamer Guerriere, Captain Creighton, passed here yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, for Norfolk. She sailed from Cadiz, Spain, on December 29, touching at St. Thomas for coal. She encountered very heavy weather off Cape Hatteras on the 2d, and in which she behaved splendidly and proved herself a first class sea going vessel. She has on board the remains of the late General Robert Anderson, United States Army, and it was understood she would stop in at Hampton Roads and transfer them to the custody of General William F. Barry, the commandant of the post; but she had received orders in Cadiz from Admiral Boggs to proceed to Norfolk, which she did this morning. General Barry went to Norfolk to consult with Admiral Davis, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, in regard to the matter, and it was arranged that the Guerriere should return to the Roads. She came down this afternoon and dropped anchor off the Fort at five P. M.

THE CEREMONIES AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The obsequies will take place to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock. All the naval officers from the Norfolk Navy Yard, the receiving ship New Hampshire and the steamers Congress and Wyoming, together with the band of the New Hampshire, and the marines will be present at the ceremonies. The body will be taken from the Guerriere in a steam launch, minute guns being fired while the procession is under way. Upon being landed it will be turned over to General Barry, who will form a procession of the officers, soldiers and marines, and march inside the Fort, where the remains will be deposited in the chapel. Minute guns will be fired from the Fort immediately after the body is turned over to the military authorities. This is the first naval or military funeral of

A DISTINGUISHED MILITARY OFFICER

that has taken place here since the war, and the ceremonies will be very impressive.

The Guerriere, it will be remembered, met with an accident last summer while on a passage from Naples to Leghorn. She ran on Vado Shoals and received such injuries to her keel as required her to be docked at the navy yard at Spezzia. She had an iron plating put around her stern and the forward part of her keel, which was all that was required to make her seaworthy. The following is a

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GUERRIERE.

Captain—J. B. Creighton.
Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer—John F. McGlensey.
Lieutenant Commander—F. E. Chadwick.
Navigator—Lieutenant Commander J. J. Reed.
Masters—F. M. Wise, J. F. Meigs, Duncan Kennedy, J. F. Mosely, G. W. Taylor.
Captain W. Wallace, commanding Marines.
Chief Engineer—J. H. Long.
Assistant Engineers—W. K. Purse, R. T. Bennett.
Paymaster—C. P. Wallack.
Paymaster's Assistant—W. T. Stevenson.
Surgeon—P. S. Wales.
Assistant Surgeons—H. M. Rumdlett, J. C. Wise.

After the ceremonies are over the Guerriere will go to Norfolk, where she will probably go out of commission.

The Reception in New York—Telegram from the War Department.

The following telegram from Washington was received by Major General McDowell yesterday:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1872.

To General IRVING MCDOWELL, United States Army, Commanding Department of the East, New York city:—

General Anderson's remains arrived at Norfolk, Va., yesterday, and will be taken to Fortress Monroe until arrangements are completed to receive them in New York. An escort of an officer and two or men will be sent with them to New York city. The Secretary of War wishes you to receive them there.

As some volunteer organizations wish to show them honor in New York notice had better be given in the newspapers. Colonel Daniel Stinson, No. 122 West Thirteenth street, is charged by Mrs. Anderson with making arrangements as to the vault.

I will telegraph you what day they will leave Fortress Monroe as soon as the time can be fixed.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant General.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Five Powder Mills Blown Up—Five Men Killed and Others Seriously Injured—Debris Scattered Around for Half a Mile.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1872.

Five powder mills belonging to the Miami Powder Company and located between Xenia and Yellow Springs, on the Little Miami Railroad, exploded about ten o'clock this morning.

Five men were killed, and another who is missing is supposed to have perished. The ground is strewn with timbers and debris for half a mile around.

At Yellow Springs hundreds of windows were demolished. This city was considerably shaken, sending the inhabitants into the streets in great alarm.

The particulars as to the cause of the explosion and value of the property destroyed have not yet come to hand.

The names of the killed were Nero Ballard, Robinson White and a colored man named Conley. Conley was blown into fragments; nothing could be found of him but a portion of his head and trunk.

The shock was distinctly felt at Dayton, Urbana and Xenia. The amount of the loss has not been ascertained. Hundreds of citizens are hurrying to the scene of the disaster and rendering all possible assistance.

Duncan, a colored man, is so terribly lacerated that death is momentarily expected. Search is being made among the ruins for more of the workmen, some of whom are missing.

The bodies of the dead are shockingly mutilated and burned.

The mills were situated some distance apart, but the concussion was so great as to produce the explosion of all of them.

A brick house standing more than a mile distant had the windows completely blown out and was otherwise damaged. Great excitement prevailed.

Another Account.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5, 1872.

The explosion of the mills of the Miami Powder Company, near Xenia, this morning, was one of the most terrible in the history of powder making in the West. The shock was so great that in the adjacent towns and cities much consternation ensued. In Dayton the children rushed out of the school buildings, the fire bells rang, and it was generally apprehended that some great calamity had occurred within the city limits.

In Troy and Tippecanoe houses were shaken as by an earthquake.

The first explosion took place in a wheel mill; this communicated with the press mill, where the powder was in process of manufacture, and was contained in canvas bags. The double dryhouse, fifty feet square, containing vast quantities of dry powder, came in next for destruction. From this the flames spread, and other mills exploded in quick succession. Two large double dryhouses, three glaze mills, one canning mill, two press mills and one packing house were annihilated, while the remainder of the company's works were more or less injured.

The following named persons were instantly killed:—Arthur Mero, David Conley (colored), William Hobbins and John Ballard. Henry Duncan (colored), wounded in the head, will probably die. Samuel Miner was blown across the mill race and his hearing partially destroyed. Others were badly stunned, barely escaping with their lives. All the killed were men of families.

From twenty to twenty-five tons of powder exploded.

The company's loss is estimated at $20,000.

LAURA D. FAIR.

A New Trial Granted by the Supreme Court of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5, 1872.

The Supreme Court has granted a new trial to Laura D. Fair, on the ground of not allowing her counsel the privilege of the closing argument at the trial and of introducing certain testimony regarding her reputation for chastity.

ASTRAL OIL FACTORY ON FIRE.

At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire [illegible] Pratt's astral oil factory, foot of North [illegible] street, Williamsburg, and [illegible] was discovered. [illegible]

LOUISIANA.

Governor Warmoth Before the Congressional Committee—A Long, Strong and Doubtful Story—The Commencement and Culmination of the Trouble—How He Worked for the Interests of the State—His Message to the Legislature—The People's Voice Must Be Obeyed, Therefore Let the Legislators Obey.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1872.

Governor Warmoth, the great central figure of the present political troubles in this State, occupied the whole session of six hours of the Congressional Committee of Investigation to-day. He did not finish his testimony and will probably occupy most of to-morrow. The room of meeting was packed with auditors, and hundreds desiring admission were refused. The Governor presented his defence in a written statement covering about fifty pages of copy paper, accompanying his statement and assertion with documentary proofs. He prefaced his statement with a protest against the latitude the committee had allowed the investigation to assume, but did not object as far as he himself personally was concerned. His defence of his course is a strong one, and made a deep impression on every member of the committee. Among other points he stated that "the first coalition between the Custom House and democrats against me was in 1871. It was proposed, not effected. It had no reference then to impeachment, but simply to defeat my renomination. They flattered Governor Dunn that he should be my successor, but were insincere. The existing coalition designed my impeachment by first suspending me from office, declaring Pinchback's election as Lieutenant Governor illegal, refusing me a trial, thus making Speaker Carter Governor *pro tem*. Knowing this plot, I was justified in calling an extra session. Notice was given of this extra session in the usual way and particular efforts taken to advise the Carterites, who were in secret session plotting for their action. On the day following

I EMPLOYED AN ARMED FORCE

to protect the State House, and then only by written request of the majority of the Legislature. I have never held as State and United States Senator West's resignation in blank; the only time I ever held any blank resignations was in 1870, and then only those of the provisional municipal authorities, and not at my suggestion. Marshal Packard had spoken to me that he had been informed that I held such resignation from Senator West, and if I would accept it Packard's friends would elect me to the Senate. I denied having it, refused his offer as I was not old enough to go to the Senate, nor had any inclination to jeopardize the interest of my party and State by leaving it. West was elected by a coalition with the democrats who preferred him to

PINCHBACK OR ANY OTHER COLORED MAN,

besides which West had personal influence of leading democrats of the city, partly on account of his being a native of Louisiana. I have never slighted or neglected the interests of the colored people, but have sought confidence of the entire people. I vetoed the Civil Rights bill in 1869 because of its unconstitutional provisions and impossible guarantees. The next bill I approved of and signed because it conferred more assured rights. Marshal Packard and Postmaster Lowell, to make capital with the colored people, denounced me in the Convention of 1869 for my action with regard to the first bill, without waiting for the reasons of my veto. My difficulties with Collector Casey commenced with my refusal to support him as United States Senator against West, although I had sustained him previously for retention as Collector when attacked by Packard and all the federal officials except General Longstreet. The reason why the republican delegates withdrew from the Custom House Convention last summer was their determination not to be

OVERAWED AND CONTROLLED BY UNITED STATES MARSHALS

and soldiers combined, that with their knowledge and protection the Hall had been previously packed with spurious delegates. My party never contemplated a counter resort to force. I suspended Mr. Bovee, Secretary of State, for promulgating as a law a bill which I had refused to sign, and had notified him of my intention to veto. When the Legislature met this bill, called the Crescent City Water Works bill, donated to a private corporation public property valued at five millions, and passed the Legislature just prior to adjournment. I considered I had the legal right to suspend the Secretary of State, and my action was subsequently sustained by a democratic Judge upon Bovee's appeal to his Court. Bovee also offered a bribe of $5,000 to Senator Gallup, and was otherwise corrupt. I think registration and election laws should be greatly modified. While I am Governor I know they will be faithfully administered, but a bad man might possibly succeed me. I was first to raise the question as to their modification in my annual message of 1870, when the democrats had not denounced them as obnoxious. I do not think the Chattanooga Railroad Bill a bad measure, but admit that

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY BAD BILLS PASSED

by the Legislature. Republicans are not alone responsible for these measures, which in every instance received the support of democrats. I vetoed no less than seventy of these obnoxious bills, forty others passing almost unanimously, and became laws without my signature. Under General Hancock's military registration I carried the State for the republican party by 28,000 majority and was inaugurated in July, 1868, when federal protection was immediately withdrawn owing to the old democratic election laws thus coming into force.

The Ku Klux Societies were organized, and Grant lost the State in the fall of the same year by 40,000 votes, by the adoption of the proper registration laws protecting negroes in their franchise. The previous republican majority was regained one year later, hence the clamor of the coalition for the repeal of the election law. My appointments to the Supreme bench have never been questioned by either party. The judges possess the confidence of the entire peoples. The five thousand members of the city militia are equally divided in color, and no discrimination has been made against an ex-Confederate soldier as Treasury agent in Texas. I was indicted in the United States Court at Galveston in connection with the seizure of some Confederate property; I went there unsolicited, appeared in Court and demanded a trial, when the District Attorney announced a *nolle prosequi* had been entered as to my relations in the army with General Grant. I can only submit to the committee my official record, which states that on my being reported by the Inspector General for absence from my command without leave the charge was investigated and reported as wholly unjust and malicious.

Warmoth's Message to the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1872.

The message from Governor Warmoth to the Legislature says that thirty-four days of the session have been dissipated in contests which have tended much to weaken the confidence of the people in a free government. There are laws on the statute book which must be modified, and which the Legislature is pledged in the most solemn manner to modify in a way to render them acceptable to the great body of the people. The public voice has spoken on this behalf with no uncertain sound, and it is the duty of the representatives to give the people's will the force of law without further delay.

The Governor says:—"I will be candid with you, and state that your plighted faith is suspected on this subject when so much time is wasted in delay. Every consideration of justice to the people, to yourselves and to myself requires that the modification of these laws should receive your prompt and undivided attention." The message recites that the condition of affairs which in 1868 made necessary the enactment of the most stringent registration and election laws have in a great measure ceased to exist. The relations between white and colored citizens, which were then unsettled and hostile, have been established on a basis of quiet and growing respect for each other's rights. If such laws were necessary to bolster up and sustain the republican party in the State, better it should perish. He recommends a modification of the constabulary, printing and revenue laws, also a repeal of the metropolitan police law, and of all railroad charters where the work is not actually commenced. The last named repeal would save the State $[illegible].

Concluding with subjects of political and economical reform the Governor says:—"If it has a committal been made on these subjects that a failure to crystallize them into law would be universally and justly regarded as unmitigated treachery and contempt for public opinion."

All the city and State Courts and the Congressional Investigating Committee have agreed to hold no session on Mardi Gras Day, 13th inst. The display promises to be the grandest ever known in the country. The Mystic Krewe of Comus will appear in a grand allegorical procession.

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite have timed their visit so as to be here during the carnival.

Guests from all parts of the country are already flocking to the city.

CRIME IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Scarcely a night passes that a citizen escapes being molested in the lonely and dimly lighted streets of Williamsburg. Shortly after midnight Saturday Mr. Robert Fletcher, son of the venerable [illegible], was knocked down and [illegible] while on his way to his residence, [illegible] avenue.

Mr. Jake Canaan, of No. 58 South Fifth street, while leaving the People's Gas Light Company for [illegible] was ferociously assaulted without cause. [illegible]

PERFIDIOUS ENGLAND.

OUR TREATIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN

The Way in Which We Have Settled Our Difficulties with Our Blustering "Cousins" Since the Declaration of Independence.

How Two Wars Have Been Terminated and How Other Conflicts Have Been Prevented.

Substance of the Various Treaties and Conventions, with the Negotiators and Places and Dates of Settlement.

Regulations with Regard to Pecuniary War Claims, Boundaries, Commerce and Navigation, Fisheries, Reciprocal Relations, Postal Communication, Naturalization, &c.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE PEACEMAKERS.

The obstacles that interpose themselves in the way of a harmonious settlement of our claims against England, in accordance with the principles and regulations laid down in the recent treaty, naturally draw our attention to the manner in which we have previously settled our difficulties with the British government, and to a review not only of the various treaties that have paved the way to such settlements, but also of the conventions that have thus far regulated the international trade and communication of the two countries. In taking this retrospective glance at our diplomatic relations with the mother country we find that, should the present treaty unfortunately be set aside, it will not be the first time that such an event has occurred to disturb the harmony of those relations, as the first treaty for the settlement of the northeastern boundary was repudiated even after the award had been made. The entire number of treaties and conventions that have been negotiated between this country and Great Britain, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1783, in which our independence was acknowledged, to the Treaty of Washington of last year, are as follows:—

Provisional Articles for Treating of Peace, Paris, November 30, 1782.
Definite Treaty of Peace (independence recognized), Paris, September 3, 1783.
Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation (Jay's), London, November 19, 1794.
Additional and Explanatory Article to ditto, Philadelphia, May 4, 1796.
Second Explanatory Article to ditto, London, March 15, 1798.
Convention—Payment of Private Debts, &c., London, January 8, 1802.
Monroe and Pinckney's Treaty, London, 1806. (Rejected.)
Treaty of Peace, &c., Ghent, December 24, 1814.
Commercial Convention, London, July 3, 1815.
Convention Regulating Vessels of War on the Lakes, April, 1817.
Convention—Fisheries, Boundaries, &c., London, October 20, 1818.
Mediation of Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg, 1822 and 1826.
Convention—Northwest Boundary, London, August 6, 1827.
Commercial Convention Renewed, London, August 6, 1827.
Convention—Settlement of Northeastern Boundary, London, September 29, 1827.
Ashburton Treaty—Northeastern Boundary, Slave Trade and Extradition of Criminals, Washington, August 9, 1842.
Treaty for Settlement of Oregon Boundary, Washington, June 15, 1846.
Postal Convention, London, December 15, 1848.
Treaty (Clayton-Bulwer)—Ship Canal between Atlantic and Pacific, Washington, April 19, 1850.
Convention for Settlement of Claims, London, February 8, 1853.
Reciprocity Treaty, Fisheries, &c., Washington, June 5, 1854.
Treaty for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, Washington, April 7, 1862.
Treaty for Settlement of Claims of the Hudson Bay Company, &c., Washington, July 1, 1863.
Postal Conventions, London and Washington, June 18, 1867, July 18, 1868, November 7, 1868, and December 14, 1869.
Johnson-Clarendon Treaty—Settlement of San Juan Difficulty, London, January 14, 1869. (Rejected.)
Johnson-Clarendon Treaty—Alabama Claims, London, January 14, 1869. (Rejected.)
Convention—Rights of Naturalized Citizens, London, September 10, 1870.

The most important of these treaties are naturally those which terminated the war of independence and the second war with Great Britain. Nearly all the others have reference to commercial relations, the fisheries or to the defining of the boundary line between the Territories of the two countries. Three of the treaties, it will be observed, have been rejected by this country—these being Monroe and Pinckney's, of 1806, and the two treaties for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and the San Juan difficulty negotiated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon, in 1869.

TREATY OF PEACE—1783.

The disaster which attended the British arms in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, in October, 1781, led the then government to abandon the further prosecution of the war; and early in 1782 Parliament accordingly resolving on peace, Richard Oswald was sent to France to confer with Count Vergennes on the subject. Little, however, was done until July, when Parliament, on the 25th, passed a bill by which King George the Third was enabled to acknowledge our independence; and thereupon Mr. Oswald was commissioned with full powers to negotiate the preliminaries of a treaty with the United States. For that purpose there met him at Paris John Adams, John Jay and Benjamin Franklin, who were at that time Ministers at different courts in Europe, and who were afterwards joined by Henry Laurens, where, two days after the arrival of the latter, the negotiations were brought to a successful termination, and preliminary or provisional articles were concluded and signed on November 30, 1782. Five commissioners were appointed by the United States to negotiate this preliminary treaty, selected from different sections of the Union, but the fifth, Thomas Jefferson, did not serve.

These provisional articles, according to the preamble, were "to be inserted in and to constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the United States," but the treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France, and until His Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty. The articles were nine in number, and as follows:—

First—The acknowledgment of the British monarch that the United States are to be free, sovereign and independent.

Second—The boundary of the territory of the said United States is defined.

Third—The unmolested enjoyment is secured to the people of the United States of the right to take fish on the Banks of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and other places, and to American fishermen of the liberty to dry and cure fish on unsettled lands in Nova Scotia, Labrador, &c.; but when the same shall become settled, only upon obtaining the permission of the proprietors of the lands.

Fourth—All bona fide debts to be recoverable by the creditors on either side.

Fifth—Congress to recommend to the States the restitution of confiscated estates.

Sixth—No further confiscations or prosecutions to take place.

Seventh—Hostilities to cease and British armies to be withdrawn with all convenient speed and under certain stipulations as to the liberation of prisoners, the carrying off of negroes and other property, &c.

Eighth—The navigation of the Mississippi to be free to both nations.

Ninth—All conquests made by either party before the arrival of these articles in America to be restored.

At the same time a separate article was also agreed upon defining the boundary between the United States and West Florida, "in case Great Britain at the close of the present war shall recover or be put in possession of said province." By this secret article the boundary line would have commenced at the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Yazoo, instead of at the thirty-first parallel as arranged in the second provisional article.

The armistice was signed by Alleyne Fitz Herbert, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at Versailles, and was accepted by John Adams and Benjamin Franklin.

There was [illegible]

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[illegible]

This treaty signed [illegible] Jay, on the 19th of November [illegible] consisting of twenty eight articles [illegible] which were declared to be perpetual provided for constituting three boards of Commissioners—one to determine the [illegible] boundary [illegible] of the United States by the treaty of peace [illegible] the St Croix; another [illegible] the amount of losses experienced by British [illegible] legal impediments [illegible] recovery of British ante revolutionary debts, which amount so ascertained, was to be paid by the government of the United States, and a third to estimate the losses sustained by American citizens in [illegible] of irregular and illegal captures by British cruisers, for which there existed no adequate remedy in suits at law, these losses to be paid by the British government. In consideration of the arrangement of the question of British debts the Western posts were to be surrendered on the 1st of June 1796, the then residents in the neighborhood to have the option of removing or becoming American citizens. To give both nations an equal chance of the Indian traffic there was to be a reciprocity of inland trade and intercourse between the North American territories of the two nations—including the navigation of the Mississippi—the British also to be admitted into American harbors with the right to ascend all rivers to the highest port of entry. But this reciprocity did not extend to the territory of the Hudson Bay Company nor to the admission of American vessels into the harbors of the British North American colonies nor to the navigation of the rivers of these colonies below the highest port of entry. No obligation of a tenure was to interfere with the possession of land within the dominions of either power by subjects or citizens of the other as existing at the date of the treaty, nor with its regular descent nor in the event of any war or rupture was it to be any confiscation by either party of debts or public or private stocks due to or held by the citizens or subjects of the other.

The other eighteen articles were in the nature of a treaty of commerce and navigation and were limited to two years after the termination of the then existing European war. They provided for the admission of American vessels into British ports in Europe and the East Indies on terms of equality with British vessels, but there were no stipulations with regard to a participation in the East India coasting trade or in the trade between Europe and the British East Indies, also for the reservation to the British of the right to meet by countervailing [illegible] the discriminating in American tonnage and import duties for the privilege of American vessels not exceeding seventy tons in burden to trade [illegible] British West Indies, but they were not to transport [illegible] to Europe any of the [illegible] colonial produce and for British vessels [illegible] to be admitted into American ports under existing discriminating duties and on the terms of most favored nations. It was also stipulated that privateers were to be placed under bonds as security for any damages they might commit against neutrals, and to be subject to certain defined regulations with regard to the condemnation of prizes, contraband articles, equipment, &c. and that provisions and other articles not usually contraband but becoming so under peculiar circumstances if seized were not to be confiscated but paid for at their full value, and that no vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port was to be captured unless she had first been notified and turned away. Neither nation was to permit enlistments within its territory by any third nation at war with the other, nor were the citizens or subjects of either to accept commissions from or enlist in the service of such third nation [illegible]. Ships of war and privateers of the two countries are to be mutually admitted and hospitably received in each other's ports [illegible] with their prizes, to be free from search [illegible] or jurisdiction. Privateers of nations at war with either were neither to be [illegible] nor to sell their prizes in the ports of the other nor to purchase more provisions than were necessary to carry them to the nearest port of their own nation. [illegible] vessels of any third nation which had [illegible] to either country [illegible] forced in [illegible] weather [illegible] must depart as soon as possible [illegible]. Neither nation was to allow vessels or goods of the other to be captured in any of its ports or rivers, or within cannon shot of its coast [illegible] of war [illegible] resident in the territories of the other were to be allowed to remain and continue their [illegible] as they behaved peaceably [illegible] case of suspicion [illegible] months notice or without any notice [illegible] No reprisals were [illegible] satisfaction [illegible] justice [illegible] were to be [illegible]

[illegible]

ADDITIONAL AND EXPLANATORY ARTICLE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the principles of the [illegible] American seamen [illegible] were citizens of a [illegible] country [illegible] serve on board [illegible] Revolutionary times [illegible] such a power [illegible] preferred to suffer rather than to risk the danger of an unsuccessful war. The country had not yet been consolidated and there was still a lingering tory party which leaned strongly towards England [illegible] divisions even as she does now England proceeded from one act of wrong to another, until

THE PATIENCE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

was completely exhausted. In spite of the continued protest of the American government the impressment of American sailors into the English navy continued until in June 1807 when the return of the numbers known to be thus detained under the British flag amounted to the enormous figure of 6,292, in addition to some 900 who had been forced into service and liberated on the representation of the American government. It certainly appears astonishing that an independent nation could so long have submitted to outrages which deprived their citizens not alone of their property but even of their lives and liberty. No doubt the traditions of the patience we then exhibited has influenced England in all succeeding disputes with us. The culminating point of British insolence was reached on the 1st of June 1807 when the American frigate Chesapeake sailed out of the Hampton Roads on her way to join the American squadron in the Mediterranean. When a few miles from port she fell in with a portion of the British fleet which was hovering off the coast exercising the right of search and tearing American sailors from under the protection of their flag with impunity. But up to that moment the sovereignty of the nation had never been attacked through its flag offered to the national marine. The Chesapeake sailed out on

A MISSION OF PEACE,

unprepared for attack or defence. When about eight miles from land she was hailed by the British frigate Leopard and a demand made on her captain to surrender some men of the crew. The demand was promptly refused, but owing to some want of energy and discipline the ship's batteries could not be got into fighting order. The British ship poured in broadside after broadside into the helpless American frigate. One shot to save the honor of the flag was fired and the Stars and Stripes were hauled down. Then occurred a scene which is without parallel in the history of this country. The captain announced that he surrendered his ship but the haughty captors informed him that they simply came to seize some of the crew whom they claim were British subjects. Four men were carried off [illegible] English pirates and one of them was afterwards hung as a deserter [illegible] sorrow [illegible] on the crew of the Chesapeake returned to port and

THE NEWS OF THE OUTRAGE

spread like wildfire. The [illegible] public indignation, which had been smouldering, burst forth with alarming fury. From every point of the country came appeals and petitions to the President and Congress that they would take immediate steps to avenge the outraged honor of the country. England, like a coward, [illegible] the intensity of the anger which her acts called forth and Canning promptly apologized for the insult which had been offered to the American people. But his professions of sorrow were insincere and acts of violence on the part of British officers commanding in the American seas soon became as menacing and insulting as ever. The excitement, which had begun to cool down, was renewed by the

ATTACK OF THE BRITISH FRIGATE MELAMPUS

on the Three Brothers in Chesapeake Bay. The ship was close to Cape Henry when hailed by the English ship and, continuing her course, was fired upon and then boarded. Four men were then carried off into captivity. Outrages of this nature continued to excite the American people and the government not feeling strong enough to protect their citizens in their [illegible] while their ships were being preyed upon [illegible] of two of the greatest Powers in the world—of France [illegible] was engaged in the work of confiscation—resolved to lay an embargo on American shipping. The [illegible] did not meet their expectations as the merchants were discontented to have their ships laid up and their business brought to a standstill. It was [illegible] that war could only be avoided on these terms. [illegible] America was [illegible] between war and peace. While things were in this critical position Jefferson retired from the control of public affairs and James Madison was elected President. He renewed the protests and remonstrances which had been addressed to the British government but [illegible] owing to a belief that the American people would endure any injustice rather than fight, his representations were unheeded. The demand for the repeal of the obnoxious Orders in Council [illegible]

[illegible]

We need not enter into the details of the war which ended so gloriously for the American arms as it was closed in 1814 by

THE PEACE OF GHENT.

[illegible] more than a year before the close of the war [illegible] to bring about a peace [illegible] the British [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin. The British Commissioners were Lord Gambier, [illegible] and William Adams. [illegible] at New York in February 1815 [illegible] and was unanimously ratified by the Senate and formally promulgated on February 17. The treaty provided for the mutual restoration of all conquered territory, and for the appointment of three commissions—one to settle the title to the islands of Passamaquoddy and Grand Menan in the Bay of Fundy, another to mark out the northeastern boundary as far as the St Lawrence and the third to run the line through the St Lawrence and the lakes to the Lake of the Woods. In case of disagreement of either commission the point in dispute was to be referred to some friendly Power. No provision was made as to the boundary west of the Lake of the Woods, nor as to the fishery on the shores of British America. The British Commissioners refused to accept in return for this right of fishing a modified renewal of the article for the navigation of the Mississippi, which in their view was also terminated by the war. The result therefore was that, instead of leaving the parties where they began, the war took away from Great Britain a nominal right, never used, of navigating the Mississippi and from the New England fishermen a valuable right hitherto used from the earliest times, of catching and curing fish on the shores of the Gulf of St Lawrence.

Of the whole question of impressment and neutral rights, the sole ostensible occasion of the war not a word was said. The British Commissioners had desired that each party should retain what he held at the signing of the treaty and that the Indian allies should be allowed a permanent neutral territory with a prohibition to the United States to establish forts or keep ships on the great lakes, but they were unable to get any of these stipulations introduced into the treaty.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION—1815.

In the summer of 1815 while Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin remained in Europe they negotiated a convention of commerce and navigation which was signed at London on July 3, 1815, the British commissioners being Frederick John Robinson, Vice President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Henry Goulburn, Under Secretary of State, and William Adams, D. C. L. It was ratified by the Prince Regent on July 31 and by the United States Senate on December 22 following.

This convention comprised five articles and was to be binding for four years but was subsequently, by the fourth article of the Convention of London of October 20, 1818, continued for ten years. It established reciprocal liberty of commerce between the territories of the United States and British territories in Europe and complete protection to commerce subject to the laws of each country, prohibited the levying of higher or other duties on the importation or exportation of productions &c. of each country than on those of other foreign countries, decided that prohibitions on the importations or exportations of either country were to extend equally to those of all other nations, that there should be an equality of duties on American and British vessels and of duties, bounties and drawbacks on the productions &c. of each country whether imported in American or British vessels, but the intercourse with the British West Indies and North American Continent should not be affected by such regulations. (Trade was not thoroughly opened with the British West Indies till the year 1830 when Great Britain relaxed its prohibitive position, and an amicable arrangement for such trade was entered into by Mr. McLane, our Minister at London, and Lord Aberdeen.) The convention permitted the United States to trade direct with the East Indies under certain regulations, but subject to certain prohibitions in time of war and established regulations with regard to consuls of each party resident in the dominions of the other.

Upon the exchange of ratifications in Washington the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington made a declaration withdrawing the permission granted in the convention for American vessels calling at St. Helena, in consequence of its being decided upon since the signing of the treaty as the residence of Napoleon, but the restriction was withdrawn on July [illegible] 1821 after the death of the ex-Emperor.

CONVENTION REGULATING VESSELS OF WAR ON THE LAKES—1817.

In April 1817 a convention was entered into between Richard Rush, acting as Secretary of the Department of State on behalf of the United States and Charles Bagot, the British Minister at Washington, for the regulation of the naval force on the lakes. This arrangement which was [illegible] by the President on April 28, 1818, restricted each nation to maintain one vessel on Lake Ontario, two vessels on the Upper Lakes and one on Lake Champlain, each not exceeding one hundred tons burden and armed with one 18-pound cannon. All other vessels were to be dismantled, and six months notice required if either party desired to annul the agreement. The convention was terminated by a notice from our government.

CONVENTION—FISHERIES, BOUNDARIES, ETC—1818.

In the Treaty of Ghent [illegible] American fishermen the right of catching fish in British waters as accorded to them by the Treaty of 1783 [illegible] Negotiations were [illegible] for an amicable settlement of this and other matters [illegible] with Great Britain and a convention was signed at London on October 20, 1818, by Albert Gallatin, the Minister to France, and Richard Rush, Minister to England on the part of the United States and Frederick John Robinson and Henry Goulburn on the part of Great Britain.

By this convention the right of fishing were [illegible] the Americans so far as related [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in the joint occupation [illegible]

[illegible]

CONVENTION [illegible] EMPEROR OF RUSSIA [illegible] 1822.

On the 22d April [illegible] the Emperor of Russia [illegible] of the commission upon which the United States entitled to receive [illegible] For the purpose of carrying this award into effect the Emperor's good offices were [illegible] convention which should provide [illegible] to ascertain the value of slaves and other private property [illegible]. For this purpose the Emperor appointed Counts Nesselrode and Capo d'Istria, [illegible] Sir Charles Bagot the British Ambassador at St Petersburg and Henry Middleton United States Minister there in the negotiation of a treaty which they concluded on the 12th July 1822 and the ratifications were exchanged on the 10th of January following. By the terms of this convention arbitrators and commissioners were to meet at Washington for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification due to citizens of the United States under the decision of the Emperor and the rules by which they were to be governed in arriving at that decision.

Difficulties however having arisen in the execution of this convention and the two nations being desirous to obviate the same Albert Gallatin the American Minister at London, and William Huskisson and Henry Unwin Addington previously British Minister at Washington met in London and on the 13th of November 1826 agreed on terms of settlement the ratifications of which were exchanged February 6, 1827. In accordance with the terms of this convention Great Britain was to pay $1,204,960 to the United States to carry the decision of the Emperor of Russia into effect which sum was to be in full of all claims under the convention.

CONVENTION—NORTHWEST BOUNDARY—1827.

Pending the disputes arising between the two governments in respect to the territory on the northwest boundary west of the Rocky Mountains and on the expiration of the ten years joint occupation [illegible] October 20, 1818, a new convention was concluded between the two governments at London signed August 6, 1827, ratification exchanged April 2, 1828 and proclaimed by the President [illegible]. It was negotiated on the part of the United States by Albert Gallatin and on that of Great Britain by Charles Grant (later Lord Glenelg) and Henry Unwin Addington. In [illegible] joint occupation was further indefinitely extended and continued in force until terminable after October 20, 1828, by a twelve months notice from either of the contracting parties. Nothing in the convention was to be construed [illegible] any claim which either of the contracting parties might have to any part of the [illegible] territory.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION OF 1815 RENEWED—1827.

On the same day that the foregoing convention was concluded (August 6, 1827) Messrs. Gallatin, Grant and Addington agreed upon a renewal of the [illegible] of July 1815 which had [illegible] in October 1818.

CONVENTION—SETTLEMENT OF NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY—1827.

On September 29, 1827 the three gentlemen above mentioned [illegible] negotiated the last two [illegible] concluded at London September 29 [illegible] the ratification and proclamation of which [illegible] the previous conventions. It was an agreement made [illegible] reference [illegible] to some friendly sovereign or power of any [illegible] misunderstanding that might arise between the commissioners [illegible] under the provisions of the [illegible] treaty of Ghent in relation to the northeastern boundary. It stipulated that the evidence [illegible] support of their respective claims should be [illegible] time in which the same should be done and declared that the decision of the arbitrator should be final.

In accordance with this convention this disputed question was submitted to the arbitrament of the King of the Netherlands and the announcement of his decision was received soon after the adjournment of Congress in the spring of 1831. Aiming to take a middle course between the conflicting claims of the parties he gave satisfaction to neither, and though it seemed to have been his especial purpose to secure to each country what it most feared to lose he [illegible] a dividing line which it was agreed by both, there was nothing in the treaties between them to justify. It was subsequently [illegible] by the United States with the acquiescence of Great Britain, that as the umpire had not fixed on the boundary which either party contended was right his decision was not binding. The question of this boundary, therefore, remained as unsettled as ever.

ASHBURTON TREATY—NORTHEAST BOUNDARY, SLAVE TRADE AND EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS—1842.

More than ten years elapsed after the unsatisfactory award of the King of the Netherlands before the dividing line between Maine and the British Provinces was placed in a fair way for settlement and during that period the dispute arising there from threatened danger to the peaceful relations of the two countries. It was, however, finally agreed to settle the same by a special treaty to be negotiated at Washington. For this purpose the British government sent over Lord Ashburton on a special mission, while the United States was represented by Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, and a treaty was concluded and signed on August 9, 1842, and ratified by the United States Senate on the [illegible] of the same month. In addition to the settlement of the long disputed Northeastern boundary question, the treaty also provided for the final suppression of the slave trade, in furtherance of an undertaking entered into in the Treaty of Ghent, and for the giving up of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases. The boundary line as finally decided upon to some extent followed the line marked by the surveyors of the two governments in 1817 and 1818 and decided upon by the commissioners appointed under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent and as thus settled has become the definite boundary between the territories of the two countries.

The provisions for the suppression of the slave trade stipulated for the maintenance by each nation on the coast of Africa of an adequate naval force, carrying in all not less than eighty guns "to enforce separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave trade" but the said squadrons though acting in concert and co-operative were to be independent of each other. The two governments also undertook to unite in remonstrance with other powers within whose dominions a market was found for slaves.

TREATY—BOUNDARY BETWEEN OREGON AND THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC—1846.

The vast territory in the Northwest between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast had when Polk became President in 1845 been for some time a subject of dispute between the United States and Great Britain. In the convention of 1818 it was decided that each country should mutually enjoy the bays and harbors on that coast for ten years, which arrangement was in 1827 indefinitely prolonged, subject to its being rescinded by a twelve months notice from either party. The territory in dispute extended from the parallel of forty-two degrees to that of fifty four degrees forty minutes north latitude. Captain Grey of Boston, entered the mouth of the Columbia River in 1792 and Captains Lewis and Clarke explored that region from the Rocky Mountains westward in 1804 and 1806. In 1811 the late J. J. Astor established a trading station at the mouth of the Columbia, now known as Astoria. The United States claimed the whole of the territory under the discovery of Captain Grey in accordance with the British doctrine that the entrance of a vessel of a civilized nation into the mouth of a river gave title by the right of discovery to the territory watered by that river and its tributaries, and the discovery of Captain Grey in 1792 was not disputed but the claim was not admitted by Great Britain.

Repeated efforts had been made by the United States for an amicable division of the disputed territory upon the basis of the parallel of forty nine degrees (the parallel of the dividing line of the two countries between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains) and a proposition to that effect was pending when Mr Polk became President. Under these circumstances he in July 1845 repeated the offer which had already been declined by Great Britain though he asserted in his inaugural address that we had a just claim to the entire territory, and as the line would divide Vancouver's Island he offered to Great Britain in addition the free use of the port on the southern end of that island. The offer however being rejected by the British Minister without even referring it to his government was withdrawn with the intimation that it would not be renewed nor would any further proposition be made. After this the British government proposed arbitration which the President declined as he said it might lead to the dividing line being fixed south of the forty ninth parallel.

The next step was for the Senate to pass a resolution advising the President to give twelve months notice, in accordance with the stipulations of the Convention, to terminate the joint occupation which was accordingly done. The [illegible] British government [illegible] a repetition of the President's offer which they sought through Mr. McLane, our Minister at London. Mr. Polk declined to do so stating that he [illegible] now authorize a treaty on the same basis and [illegible] Mr. McLane was however empowered to [illegible] transmit [illegible] his government any proposition which Lord Aberdeen might feel [illegible] to make [illegible] negotiations [illegible] London [illegible] the British government [illegible] upon a [illegible] the President [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] north of Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean with a provision that the navigation of the whole of the [illegible] channel and straits south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude [illegible] free and open to both parties. It will thus be seen that by this treaty Great Britain obtained the whole of Vancouver's Island [illegible] possession of the Island of San Juan which is now [illegible] arbitration [illegible]

POSTAL CONVENTION—1848.

A postal convention [illegible] between the two nations [illegible] December 15, 1848, it was signed by George Bancroft, United States Minister on behalf of his government and by Lord Palmerston, [illegible] Secretary [illegible] for the British government and the ratifications were exchanged at London [illegible] January 26, 1849. This convention regulated the charges to be made on all letters and other postal matter passing between the two countries, the transmission of closed mails through the respective countries and the charges and regulations for mails passing through the respective countries to foreign Powers. It was to continue in operation until terminable by twelve months notice [illegible] either side.

Additional articles to this convention were agreed upon in 1848, [illegible] 1863, 1864 and 1865 and in 1867 an entirely new convention providing for reduced postage and increased facilities was concluded. This latter will be found in its proper place in this present paper.

TREATY (CLAYTON-BULWER)—SHIP CANAL BETWEEN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC—1850.

On April 19, 1850 a treaty was concluded at Washington between Mr Clayton, Secretary of State and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer the British Minister relating to any communications by ship canal, which may be effected between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by way of the river San Juan de Nicaragua and either or both of the two lakes of Nicaragua and Managua to any port or place on the Pacific Ocean. The ratifications of this treaty (known as the Clayton Bulwer Treaty) were exchanged at Washington on July 4 of the same year. By the terms of the treaty neither Power was either to obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said canal nor erect nor maintain any fortifications commanding the same or [illegible] assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America. In case of war vessels of either Power traversing the said canal were to be exempted from blockade, detention or capture by either of the belligerents within a certain distance of the two ends of the canal which was afterwards to be agreed upon. There were also other stipulations with regard to the construction and operation of the said canal and to the protection of any other practical communications whether by canal or railway across the isthmus which connects North and South America, especially the [illegible] proposed railways by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama.

CONVENTION FOR SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS—1853.

On February 8, 1853 a convention was concluded and signed at London by Joseph R. Ingersoll in behalf of the United States and Lord John Russell on the part of Great Britain for the settlement of pending claims against the respective governments by corporations and individuals of each country. By the terms of this convention, the claims were all mutual arising out of any transactions of a date prior to that upon which was signed the Treaty of Ghent, in 1814. For the investigation and settlement of the claims a commission [illegible] named by each party and an umpire chosen by them were to meet in London and their decision was to be considered as absolutely final and conclusive. The claims were to be presented to the Commissioners within six months of their first meeting, and the decision was to be made within one year from that date, and the payment of the awards was to be made by the respective governments within twelve months after the date of such decision.

By a supplementary convention concluded and signed at Washington July 17, 1854, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State and John F. Crampton, British Minister, the termination of the commission was extended for a period not exceeding four months from the 15th of September 1854.

RECIPROCITY TREATY, FISHERIES, &c.—1854.

The next treaty concluded between our government and Great Britain was the important one for the establishment of reciprocal free commerce with the British provinces and for better regulating the fisheries on the coast of British North America. This treaty was negotiated at Washington by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, on behalf of the United States and the Earl of Elgin, Governor General of Canada on the part of Great Britain. It was signed June 5, 1854 and the ratifications were exchanged at the same place on the 9th of September following. In accordance with the terms of this treaty American fishermen were to have in addition to the privileges secured to them by the convention of 1818 the liberty in common with British subjects "to take fish of every kind except shell fish on the sea coast and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and the islands thereof, and also of the Magdalen Islands for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, but in so doing they were not to interfere with the rights of private property or with British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose. This liberty, however was to apply solely to sea fishery, as the salmon and shad and all other fisheries in rivers and at their mouths were reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

On the other hand British subjects were to have, "in common with the citizens of the United States the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty sixth parallel of north latitude and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea coast and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore" with permission to dry and cure fish similar to that accorded to American fishermen as above stated, and with the same reservation as to salmon, shad and other fresh water fisheries.

A commissioner appointed by each party with an umpire were to examine the coasts comprised in these regulations, and to designate the places reserved from the common right of fishing.

The conditions for the establishment of free commerce were that certain enumerated articles twenty-eight in number being the growth and produce of the United States or of the British Provinces mentioned should be admitted into each country respectively free of duty, these articles being animal, vegetable and mineral productions unmanufactured.

American citizens were to have the right to navigate the St Lawrence and the Canadian canals communicating between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean on the same terms as British subjects, but the British government retained the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice in which case the United States was to have the right if it thought proper of suspending the operation of the article respecting the free importation of products so far as the province of Canada might be affected thereby, and for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence or the canals might continue, and while such free navigation was accorded to the Americans the right to freely navigate Lake Michigan was to be granted to British subjects and the government of the United States engaged to urge on the State governments the securing to British subjects the use of the several State canals on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

The stipulations of this treaty were to be extended to the Island of Newfoundland so far as they were applicable to that colony and subject to certain legislative regulations while it was agreed that all timber floated down the river St John from Maine should not be subject to export duty when shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick.

The provisions of the treaty were to take effect as soon as the necessary legislation had been completed and the treaty was to remain in force for ten years and further until the expiration of twelve months after notice was given by either party to the other of its wish to terminate the same, but the stipulation was not to affect the right of temporarily suspending the navigation of the St Lawrence &c. and of carrying into effect the contingent regulations.

This treaty was proclaimed by the President on March 16, 1855 on which date it came into operation. Before the expiration of ten years from that time a joint resolution of Congress, approved January 18, 1865, declared that it being no longer for the benefit of the United States to continue the same, notice be given for its termination and that the President be charged to communicate such notice to the British government and in consequence of this notice the operation of the treaty was terminated in the following year.

TREATY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1862.

On April 7, 1862 a treaty for the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade was concluded and signed at Washington by W. H. Seward, Secretary of State and Lord Lyons, British Minister, the ratifications of which were exchanged at London on the 25th of May and the treaty proclaimed by the President on the [illegible] of June following.

By the terms of this treaty it was agreed that certain war vessels of each nation might visit any merchant vessels of the other reasonably suspected of engaging in the slave trade, and [illegible] reciprocal right [illegible] each nation and that three mixed courts should be established at Sierra Leone, the Cape of Good Hope and New York [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TREATY FOR THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE CLAIMS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY AND PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY—1863.

In fulfilment of [illegible] in the treaty of [illegible] 1846 [illegible] treaty [illegible] Washington [illegible] It was ratified by the Senate on March 2, 1864 and proclaimed by the President [illegible]. In [illegible] of this treaty Commissioners [illegible] appointed [illegible] at Washington [illegible] settlement of the claims of the two companies [illegible] such commission [illegible] the King of Italy. The decision of this commission was to be final and the award to be paid by two equal annual instalments. This award was made on September 10, 1869 when it was determined that the United States should pay $650,000 in full satisfaction of all the possessory rights [illegible] Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

POSTAL CONVENTION—1867.

On June 18, 1867 a new postal convention was concluded between the two countries negotiated at London by the Duke of Montrose, Postmaster General of Great Britain and Mr John A. Kasson, special Commissioner for the United States. This convention, which was ratified by the President, placed the postal communications between the two countries on a very liberal basis, reduced the maximum letter postage to twelve cents, provided for the registration of letters and for the transmission of packets of books, engravings, samples [illegible] the convention being terminable by a year's notice on either side.

An additional convention was concluded between the Postmasters General of the two countries and signed at London and Washington respectively on July 18 and August 14, 1868, for regulating the exchange of mails between the United States and the East India possessions of Great Britain.

A further convention was also signed at London November [illegible] and at Washington November 24, 1868, by the [illegible] General, which provided [illegible] a further reduction of postage [illegible] which improved the [illegible] for the transmission of mails passing between the two countries. And [illegible] at Washington [illegible] by John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General of the United States, and in London December 13, 1869, Lord Hartington, British Postmaster General, for [illegible] in the postage on [illegible] to six cents, the single rate.

We may here state that [illegible] at present in progress to establish a system of money order [illegible] which now [illegible] and Switzerland.

JOHNSON PROTOCOL [illegible] FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY—1868—REJECTED.

[illegible] boundary between Vancouver Island and the continent intended by the treaty of 1846, San Juan and other small islands of the Haro Archipelago have for many years been claimed by both nations. An attempt to settle the difficulty was made in 1857 by joint commissioners sent to the spot but [illegible] they were unable to agree as to the boundary [illegible]. After this a correspondence was continued between the two governments [illegible] toward an adjustment of the difficulty [illegible] December [illegible] 1859, Lord Lyons, British Minister at Washington wrote to Mr Cass, Secretary of State, proposing that the question should be left to the arbitration of either the King of Denmark or the Swiss republic, but owing to the commencement of our civil war the matter was left in abeyance. Some time after the close of the war and when the negotiations upon the Alabama question had apparently terminated, [illegible] Mr Seward on January [illegible] to Lord Stanley, the British Foreign Secretary, that a conference should take place in which the Alabama claims, the San Juan question and the fisheries should be considered together and in the following March Mr Seward [illegible] to Mr Thornton to take up [illegible] by Lord Lyons to Mr Cass and [illegible] Switzerland [illegible] to that effect were given to Mr Reverdy Johnson [illegible] upon his proceeding as Minister to London. The negotiation resulted in a protocol being signed by Lord Stanley and Mr Johnson in London on October 10, 1868, in which it was agreed that some friendly sovereign or State selected by the two governments within three months after the ratification of the convention was to decide if possible upon the boundary line intended by the treaty and if that line could not be formed then to lay down an equitable line. This was accepted by our government, with the exception that the President of Switzerland should be named as arbitrator, to which Lord Stanley agreed and on January 14, 1869 the protocol was changed into a convention and signed at London by Mr Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon, who had then succeeded to the British Foreign Office. This treaty was however afterwards rejected by the United States Senate.

JOHNSON-CLARENDON TREATY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—1869—REJECTED.

When Lord Stanley became British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1866 he expressed to the British Minister at Washington that he was prepared, providing the two governments could agree upon an arbitrator and upon the points to be submitted to him, to refer the Alabama claims to arbitration which was a step towards their settlement, as his predecessor Earl Russell had denied the liability of Great Britain and declined to refer the claims to any commission. However after a long correspondence no arrangement was come to and all negotiations on the subject had ceased when Mr. Reverdy Johnson reached London, in August 1868. That gentleman immediately opened negotiations with Lord Stanley, which were carried on simultaneous with those upon the San Juan question and proposed a joint commission to which Lord Stanley agreed, suggesting the King of Prussia and the President of Switzerland as arbitrators, which suggestion however Mr. Seward would not accept. After this on November 10, 1868 Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley agreed upon a convention, according to which the Alabama claims were to be referred to four commissioners (two to be appointed by each government) and if they were unable to come to a unanimous decision the subject should be left to the settlement by the sovereign of some friendly Power. In addition to this a majority of the commissioners were to settle all other claims, and the commissioners and arbitrators were to have submitted to them all the official correspondence on any claim or class of claims that had taken place between the two governments.

But this convention was not accepted by our government and consequently, the negotiations were renewed but with Lord Clarendon in place of and as the successor to Lord Stanley and on January 14, 1869 the day upon which the San Juan treaty was signed they concluded and signed a treaty founded upon the claims convention of 1853. By the terms of this treaty every claim upon either government arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of ratifications was to be considered fully and finally settled by the result of the proceedings of a commission appointed under this convention. The commissioners appointed by the two governments were to choose an arbitrator; but in the event of a failure to agree, the arbitrator was to be determined by lot out of two persons named by each side. As it was considered that this treaty did not meet the full demands of this country against Great Britain it was rejected by the Senate on April [illegible] only one vote being cast in its favor.

CONVENTION AS TO RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS—1870.

On May 13, 1870 a convention was concluded and signed [illegible] by Mr. John Lothrop Motley, our Minister to Great Britain, and the Earl of Clarendon, and proclaimed by the President, September 16, 1870, which has for its object the regulation of the citizenship of citizens of the United States who have emigrated or who may emigrate to our shores from the British dominions, and the final settlement of a question that, from the establishment of our independence has been a matter of grave difficulty between the two countries. By this convention citizens of either country naturalized as citizens or subjects of the other are to be treated as citizens or subjects of such country. It also provides that citizens of the United States who have become naturalized as British subjects shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and resume their nationality as citizens of the United States provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of ratifications of the present convention, and in the same manner British subjects who have become citizens of the United States may renounce their allegiance to the latter and resume their British nationality. And it further provides that citizens or subjects of one country naturalized in the other and renewing their residence in their original country may be restored to the privileges of citizenship therein and the other country can in such case make no claim upon them on account of naturalization.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON OF 1871

was the [illegible] and is the most important compact [illegible] Great Britain. With [illegible] our readers are [illegible] acquainted as it has been the subject of newspaper comment ever since it was decided upon. It was the great diplomatic event of the year, its importance even exceeding that of the treaty which terminated the Franco-German war. It was the result of [illegible] and [illegible] the bonds of amity, [illegible] it was presumed [illegible]

[illegible]

LOST [illegible] ABOUT THE SPARKLING DIAMOND FIELDS.

[illegible]

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